TAFFY FROM BLAINE.

He Does Not Want the Nomination.

AT LEAST HE WRITES TO THAT EFFECT He Reviews the Last Presidential Election

to Show How Close the Repub-licans Were to Victory. PITTSBURG, Pa., February 12.—The Pitts-burg Commercial Gazette will publish the fol-

"Mr. B. F. Jones, chairman of the national re

"Mr. B. F. Jones, chairman of the national re-publican committee, has received a letter from Mr. Blaine declining to allow his name to be presented to the national republican convention as a candi-dat: for the presidential nomination. "Mr. Jones, when asked why Mr. Blaine's decli-nation would prevent his friends from nominating blue archew said."

him anyhow, said:
"As I am chairman of the national committee!

"As I am chairman of the national committee I don't think it would be proper for me to have anything to say on that subject.
"Do you think Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination if tendered to him?"
"I have no authority to speak for Mr. Blaine, and have no conjectures to offer on the subject. The letter speaks for itself, and I must decline to be interviewed on this ouestion."

The fashionable

boarding houses are all

adopting the Woven

landlady for one. 16

You make me tired.

the lady said to the old.

spring. Give me the

Woven Cord Bed

Spring and light mat-

tress for comfort. 16

A HOME FOR 3,000,

Big Excursion, 28th and 29th,

GRAND OPENING

Marietta street, Mon-

the day night.

ovs. supper free.

ter street.

worth \$2.50.

at McConnell & James'.

McMahon's place, 16

Hush your mouth,

rattletrap iron spring,

noiseless Woven Cord Bed Spring and light mattress. 16 E. Hun-

Tomorrow night go to the valentine enterials-ment at the residence of Mr. B. H. Hill, on Peach-

M. RICH & BROS. OFFER

Frames, at \$1.25,

Embroideries from 21/2c yard up,

There is not a better chew of tobacco sold in Atlanta than the brand called "Man's Pride." We have received the second shipment since we moved to our new quarters, 25

East Alabama street, some eight days ago. Harralson Bros. & Co.

Fast Traveling.

The Queen and Crescent Route (Cincinnati Southern Ry.), iamous for the speed of its trains and excellent condition of track, is now running a through sleeper from Cincinnati to Atlanta on the limited express, the time enroute seeing 14 hours only. Maif a day is saved over other routes between the two cities.

EXIT

500 full size Silk Umbrellas, Paragon

Gloves you old creaky, rusty,

and give us a rest on a

Grand

E. Hunter street.

heavy, rusty iron bed

ord Cord Bed Spring and

ght light mattress, and the

hey other houses will soon

est. be empty. Ask your

E. Hunter street.

letter speaks for itself, and I must decline to be interviewed on this question."

"Following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full:

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

FLORENCE, Haly, January 25, 1888.—To B. F. Jones
Chalman of the Republican National Committee—
Sir: I wish, through you, to state to the members of
the republican party that my name will not be presented to the national convention, called to a semble
in Chicago, in June next, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the didates for president and vice-president of the United States. I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myrelf, which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make this announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially, that their feeling has ned to go beyond the ordinary political adher seemed to go beyond the orannary pointest adner-ence of fellow-partisans and to partake somewhat of the nature of a personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of frienc's lip, I can make no ade-quate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts. Nor can I refrain from congratulating the republican party upon the cheering prospec swhich distinguish the opening of the national contest in 1888 as compared with that of 1834.

In 1822 the republican party throughout the union met with disastrous defeat. Ten states that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election o 1880 were carried by the democrats, either by majorities or pluralities. The republican loss in the northern elections compared with the preceding national election, exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the union divided on a basis of the result of 1882, gave to the democrats over three hundred electors out of a total of .01. There was a partial reaction in favor of the repub-licans in the elections of 1883, but the democrats still held possession of seven northern states, and on the onsis of the year's contest could show more than 100 majority in the electoral colleges of the with Personary, Butagain, discouragement naturally follows the elections of these two years. The spirit of the republican party in the national contest of 1884 rose high and the republican masses entered

1884 rose high and the rejutilican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single state, and that state was carried by the democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent of the entire vote.

The change of a single vote in every two thousand of the total poll would have given the state to the republicans, though only two years before the the republicans, though only two years before, the democratic plurality exceeded 192,000. The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated the growing strength in republican ranks. Soldan in our political history has a party, dereated in a national election, rallied immediately with such vigor, as have the republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-73 and its spirit in 1886-7. The two periods present simply a contrast—the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party get in the results of 1888 over those of 1886-7 in anything like the proportion of gain of 1881 over 1882-3, it would seeme one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence, but victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase. The party, has only to retain relatively its prestige of 1886-7 to give to its national candidate every northern state but one, with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six years. Another feature of the political situation should inspire republicans with irresistible strength. The present administration was elected with, it not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection state that no issue on the tariff was involved. However carnestly the republicans urged that question as one of controlling importance in the cumpaign, they were met by that produced in the United States, and other steamers now hay from \$20 to \$30 a ton at La Union. United States and other steamers now hay from \$20 to \$30 a ton at La Union of the Linited States, and other steamers now hay from \$20 to \$30 a ton at La Union of English or Australian coal. It may be delivered there are from Alavama with a trans-isthination coal. It may be delivered there are from Alavama with a trans-isthination coal. It may be delivered there are from Alavama with a trans-isthination coal. It may be delivered there are from Alavama with a trans-isthination coal. It may be delivered there are from Alavama with a tr the republicans, though only two years before, the democratic plurality exceeded 192,000. The elec-

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That resource the president has fortunately removed. The issue which the republicans main tained and the democratic avoided, in 1834, has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the democratic president and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1858. The country is now in the enjoyment of on industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assumed larger national growth, more

High License in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 12.—The new high license law will reduce the number of legalized liquor saloons in this city, from more than 6,000 to less than 2,500. When the clerks of quarters session court closed their books yesterday, there were 3,423 applications on file and no others can be presented to the courts for the ensuing year. Of this number more than 1,000 applications will either be withdrawn or abandoned, principally because the bondsmen named in the applications cannot qualify under the law.

Washington, February 12.—A largely attended meeting was held at the club house of the National Republican Loague, in this city, this afternoon in commemoration of the birth-day of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. W. A. Denenhower presided, and addresses were made by Senator Cullom, Frederick Douglass, Simon Wolff and others.

A SMOLDERING VOLCANO. An Old New Mexican Crater Which Shows Signs of Bursting.

Signs of Bursting.

San Marcial, N. M., February 6.—A miner who has just retained from a prospecting tour through the Oscura mountains, which are situated about 100 miles east of here, brings information to the effect that a crater, which for many centuries has been in a state of inactivity, is showing signs of bursting forth anew. Being interviewed by a Globe-Democrat reporter today, he said:

"The crater lies to the south of the Oscura range and to the east of the great hava beds. I was attracted to the mouth of the crater by the rising of the smoke, thinking that it arose, perhaps, from the camp fire of another party of prospectors."

perhaps, from the camp fire of another party of prospectors."

"Was the smoke arising direct from the mouth of the crater?"

"Yes: I descended to the bottom of the crater, which was probably seventy-five feet deep. The bottom was composed simply of a crust of hardened lava, near the center of which was a small hole about as large around as my arm, and from out this aperture the smoke was arising. Some times it would come in large puffs, then die away altogether; then burst forth in a large volume, once more filling the air with dense, black smoke."

"Was this small hole the only one on the surface of the bottom of the crater?"

"Yet, it was the only hole, but the whole surface was intersected by large crevices."

"And was the smoke pouring from out these crevices also?"

"And was the smoke pouring from out these crevices also?"

"No. I suppose the crevices were caused during the cooling of the lava, which was left in the crater after the volcano had spent its force, and are of no great depth, while the aperture from which the smoke was arising was caused perhaps by the air escaping from some vacuity in the depths of the volcano and forcing its way through the lava, when the lava was in a semi-hardened state, being too hard to run, and yet soft enough for the air to force its way through."

In addition to the facts given above, he stated that a low, rumbling noise could be distinctly heard at intervals, and that the smoke arising from the depths of the volcano smelled strongly of sulphur. This crater is situated right in the midst of a volcanic region, being one of the many criters that are situated in the southeastern part of Socorro county. It was, no doubt, as were also the others, at some prehistoric period in a terrible state of activity, as the country for miles and miles around is one solid mass of hardened lava. It is not much to be wondered at, then, if this volcano, like many others, after lying for centuries in an inactive state, should suddenly break forth with renewed activity.

A TRANS-ISTHMIAN RAILWAY Scheme That Would Be of Great Benefit to Our Commerce.

Washington, February 12.—United States consul at San Salvador has made a report to the department of state in regard to the railway system of Central America, in which he urges the great importance of a trans-isthmian railway to the commerce of the United States "The great good," he says, "which would result from the completion of the trans-isthmian railway through Central America from Paerto Barrios to La Union, consists not so much in the fact that it will enable traveling multitudes to cross the continent where narrowest, with possible danger from deadly fevers and pagues inche of it to detention at the sea leve!" but that with its branches it will bind together the five Central American states in perfect political and social unity, and accomplish their the five Central American states in perfect political and social unity, and accomplish their perfect commercial annexation to the United States. Puerto Barrios is within fifty hours or less of Mobile, and only six hours would be required to transfer a traveler or a bale of goods from Mobile to the Pacific coast harbor. La Union. United States and other steamers now pay from \$20 to \$30 a ton at La Union for English or Australian coal. It may be delivered there from Alauama with a trans-istamian railway from \$6 to \$8 a ton. Therefore, the government of the United States, as well as the people, must feel a keen interest in this short, easily built railway, which surely must accomplish the most beneficient political and commercial results."

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

The Blair Bill to be Finished in the Senate Tomorrow-Other Bills to be Taken Up. WASHINGTON, February 12.-The educa-

That resource the president has fortunately removed. The issue which the republicans main tained and the democratis avoided, in 1884, has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the democratic president and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1882. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quart rof a century is as assumed larger national growth, more rapid accumulation and broader d stribution of wealth than were ever before known to history.

The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of the old experiment which has uniformly led to national embarrassment and wide used of family presented to their judgment, there is no from foodubt. One thing is encessary to assure sizees—complete harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of the republicans; on the part both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self-interest and by still higher promptings of patriotism. Acloser observation of the conditions of life emong the older nationsgive one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing a policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity which give safety to capital and protects its increase; which secures political power to every one a more intense desire that the American recople shall make no mistake in choosing a policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity which give safety to capital and protects its increase; which secures political power to every consecutive the administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated a purpose and power to wield it for the unity and honor of the republic, for the posperity and progress of the good of the party which has demonstrated a purpose and power to were produced

to prevent frauds on American manufacturers.

IVP IN THE AIR.

UP IN THE AIR.

The first of the government will be record to the party which has demonstrated a purpose and power to wield it for the unity and honor the republic; for the prosperity and progress of the copic. I am very sincerely yours.

High License in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—The new high cames law will reduce the number of legalized quor saloons in this city, from more than 000 to less than 2,500. When the clerks of tarters session court closed their books yes-rday, there were 3,423 applications on file alo no others can be presented to the courts of the ensuing year. Of this number more and 1,000 applications will either be withered and the applications cannot tailify under the law.

Lincoln's Birthday.

Washington, February 12.—A largely atmoded meeting was held at the club house of the National Republican League, in this city, afternoon in commemoration of the birthey of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. W. A. Denember presided, and addresses were made by an interesting was held at the club house of the National Republican League, in this city, afternoon in commemoration of the birthey of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. W. A. Denember presided, and addresses were made by an interest of the control of the progression of the presence of the progression of the pr

DIVIDED ON DAKOTA. Shall It Be Admitted as a Whole

or Not? THE PROPOSITIONS ON THE QUESTION. Republicans Anxious to Make Two Sta Out of Dakota-The Blair Educa-

ouse committee on territories will meet to-orrow. The democratic members will report to the full committee their action in cancus yesterday. If the democrats hold together the committee will report to admit the four terri-tories, Dakota, New Mexico, Montana and Washington, next winter, but there seems to be different views entertained by both demo cratic and republican members of the commit-tee on the admission of Dakota; and in regard to this there are three different proposi-tions—one to admit Dakota as a whole; another to admit it as two states, and a third, only to admit the southern half and allow the northern portion to remain a territory. How-ever, as the leaders of the democratic party, who look at the admission of Dakota from a political standpoint, favor its admission as a whole, the party will doubtless combine and agree to the action of the caucus. If Daketa is divided, the republicans will gain the same as if the whole was admitted, and in future when North Dakota is admitted they will gain another state, to the injury of the democratic party. Of course the republicans are anxious to have it divided and admitted as two states,

but even though there be a division on this

question in the democratic ranks they will

certainly not allow their opponents to gain a

THE BLAIR BILL. Senator Blair is making great efforts to dis-pose of his bill. He believes that the time is now ripe for its passage by the senate, and, after two or three senators have an opportunity of speaking upon it, will demand a vote, which will probably be taken on Wednesday The southern senators are mostly opposed to it, and, while they have no chance of defeat-ing it in the senate, expect it to be beaten in the house. One reason for Senator Blair's anxiety to get this bill out of the way is found in the fact that he favors national prohibition and, as the senate committee on education and labor have agreed to report favorably upon the bill providing for an investigation of the liquor traffic, he desires to take an active stand on this issue. The measure contem-Plates the appointment of five commissioners to examine into the relations of the liquor traffic to taxation and internal revenue, as well as to the moral aspect. The practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the pre-vention of intemperance are also to be in-

NATIONAL BANKS IN GEORGIA. Business Transacted by Them During the

E. W. B.

Washington, February 12.—[Special.]—There is, according to the authority of the treasucy department, a steady increase in the number of national banks in Georgia, during the past year, four having been established. The number at present in operation in the state is twenty-one. Your correspondent is collected some information relative to the banks which will be here given as a matter of local interest. Past Year.

local interest.

The total capital embarked in national banking enterprises in Georgia at present is \$3,050,520, and increase of over \$500,000 within sanking enterprises in Georgia at present is \$1,050,520, and increase of over \$100,000 within a year. They have a surplus fund amounting to \$951,731 and hold as undivided profits \$513,-000. Their outstanding circulation amounts to \$877,650; they hold of the people's money as individual deposits \$5,003,216, and their total liabilities reach the sum of \$12,136,131.16, Of course banks, like|all business undertakings, are carried on to make money, and, in consequence, it will be of interest to look into their resources.

The Georgia national banks have out as loans and discounts, \$7,789,338. They have on deposit to secure the outstanding circulation bonds to the amount of \$988,500, and to secure deposits, \$150,000. Their real estate is valued at \$455,859. The cash on hand is as follows: Bills of other banks, \$223,800; specie, \$547,-316; legal tender notes, \$465,116; minor coins, \$4,081.

Bills of other banks, \$226,800; specie, \$547.316; legal tender notes, \$466,116; minor coius,
\$4,081.

It is the general impression that the stock of national banks is held by a few individual capitalists and moneyed institutions, but such is not the case. The figures show that it is well distributed, and is held largely in small amounts. For instance, in Georgia, the total number of shares held by actual residents of the state is 59,170, while the number held by non-residents is 17,419. The number of shares held by natural persons is 71,575; by religious, charitable and educational institutions, 1,320; municipal corporations, 591; savings banks, loan and trust, and insurance companies, 1,916; and all other corporations, 51,187. The total number of shares issued has been 76,589, having an average par value of \$88,25. The number of shareholders who are natural persons is 2,017, and corporations, 65; of which 1,731 are residents of the state and 351 non-residents, making the total number of shareholders owning specified amounts of stock is as follows: Owning shares to the par value of \$1,000 and less \$1,012; over \$1,000 and less than \$50,000, 257; over \$30,000, 32.

It may be of interest to know how the banks of Georgia have their loans placed; hence the fellowing classification:

On single name]paper, \$757,316,68; on bonds and stocks, \$931,205.40; all other loans, \$5,868-997.57.

The Georgia banks evidently do a good business as their returns will show. During the past year they paid in dividends, \$233,985, while their net earnings reached the larger sum of \$334,610.30. The percentage of dividends to capital was 947 per cent, and the earnings to both capital and surplus, 8,98. The losses of the year amounted to \$50,128.15. While their net earnings reached the larger sum of \$334,610.30. The percentage of dividends be capital was 947 per cent, and the earnings to both capital and surplus, 8,98. The losses of the year amounted to \$50,128.15. While they are required to hold a reserve of \$738,942, they actually hold

gone out of existence.

The total amount of additional circulation issued to the Georgia banks during the year, was \$90,000, and the total amount retired was \$221,713. Under the act of 1882, the corporate existence of six of the state banks, having a capital of \$1,450,000, has been extended.

THE BABY THE PANTHER STOLE.

Was the Son of a Tough Father and Grew Up Tough Himself—His Fate. Grew Up Tough Himself—His Fate.

Honssdale, Pa., February 12.—In the panther story from Pike county printed in last Sunday's Sun reference was made to a big panther that years ago grabbed up and ran away with Mrs. Haynes's baby while the mother was busy at her washing, she having placed the laby on the ground near by, but, beyond the fact that Mrs. Haynes chased the andacious beast, overtook it, and by lusty thumps with her clothes pounder, compelled the animal to give up its prey, nothing was said as to what was the ultimate result of the bold marguder's raid. The truth of the story of that haby-stealing panther was doubted in the Delaware valley by subsequent generations of dwellers, but some time after the death of the late Hon. Paul S. Preston, of this county, the authenticity of the narrative, in the main, was established. Among his papers was found a diary kept by his father, Judge Sannel Preston, who was a pioneer in the upper Delaware valley and a surveyor while the most of northern Pennsylvania was still comprised in the "manors" of the descendants of William Penn. The diary in question is still in possession of the Preston family. The following entry refers to the panther, and gives the true story:

"July 6, 1877.—Started this morning with Ben Haynes, John Hessum, and Felix Hooper. Reached the river before night, and crossed in a cance to Ben Haynes's house in York state. He being lame from running a stub in his foot, I settled with him and paid him. As to his

Ben Haynes, John Hessum, and Felix Hooper. Reached the river before night, and crossed in a cance to Ben Haynes's house in York state. He being lame from running a stub in his foot, I settled with him and paid him. As to his character, he is a Low Dutchman, a great hunter, and well acquainted with the woods. There is a great stain on his character. * * * One evening, some time age, there came a manther into his house and took one of the children out of the cradle and was carrying it off, but his wife, a resolute woman, with the dog, rescued it. The child was much wounded; it is yet living, and I have seen the scars. A few evenings after the panther was killed in the vicinity and found to be so old that its teeth were much failed."

The "dark stain" on Ben Haynes's character is a reference to one of the inost inhuman and treacherous occurrences of pioneer days in the Delaware valley. One of the historic characters of the valley, whose career was one of blood, was Tom Quick, the Indian slayer. When he was a young man Indians killed his father at the mouth of the Sawkill Creek, where Milford, Pike county, now is. Tom swore eternal vengeance against all Indians, and for many years he carried on a relentless warfare against them. Tradition says that he killed ninety-nine Indians, and on his deathbed his only regret was that he could not have made the number an even hundred.

In 1781 the Indians had nearly all been driven from the valley. A few solitary and miserable members of once proud and defiant tribes remained, scattered here and there through the region, living by hunting and fishing and on charity. Among them were two well-known Indians, named Huycon and Kanope. In 1781 they came to the Shohola creek, near the present Shohola railway station, to hunt and fish. Ben Haynes, who himself had been a deadly enemy of the red man, had his cabin on the New York side of the Delaware, and Tom Quick had a cabin up the Shohola creek, in Pike county, near Shohola Glen. Haynes discovered the presence of the two Indians in t

The Indians were at first suspicious, but he persisted, and seemed so sincere in his offers of hospitality that Huycon and Kanope finally accepted his invitation. That night Haynes paddled his canoe over to Pennsylvania and stole to Tom Quick's cabin in the Shohola ravine. He told Tom about the Indians, and the two planned that Quick should hide in the bushes on the river shore, and when Haynes brought the Indians to the rock to fish, Quick was to shoot one of them and Haynes to kill the other.

was to shoot oue of them and Haynes to kill the other.

The unsuspecting Indians went with Haynes next day, and while fishing with him from Handsome Eddy rocks, Quick, from his ambush in the bushes, shot Kanope. The ball passed through the Indian's skull, but did not kill him. Haynes completed the murder by knocking him on the head with a pine knot. The other Indian jumped in the river and swam rapidly away. Quick fired at him, but missed him. Before he could reload and fire again Huycon was out of range, and he escaped to the woods of Sullivan county, N. Y.

This cowardly crime aroused the indignation of the settlements, and Quick, who had before been regarded in the light of a hero, had a price set on his head as a common murderer. Warrants were issued for him and Haynes, but they both evaded the officers, and were never brought to justice. Years afterward, both Quick and Haynes boasted of the way they had disposed of Kanope, and regretted that his companion had escaped them.

The story of the panther and resolute Mrs. Haynes is not complete without its sequel. The baby that the panther seized and the mother rescued, grew to manhood. His name was Ben, and he proved to be a worthy son of his father. He was known as one of the most desperate characters along the river. When the lumber business was in its infancy in the Delaware valley, "young Ben Haynes," as he was known, became a raftsman. He piloted rafts down the then treacherous and dangerous rapids of the Lackawaxen river. One morning he started with a raft from Paupack eddy, now Hawley, this county, and he was asked where he would eat his supper that night. His reply was: "In h—Il, I guess." The raft was wrecked in the narrows of the Lackawaxen, four miles below, and he was drowned.

A MONSTER SKELETON. The Bones of a Gigantic Animal Dug Up in Texas.

The Bones of a Gigantic Animal Dug Up in Texas.

Cisco, Tex., February 8.—The largest skeleton ever heard of has been discovered in this (Eastland) county, and is now being exhumed about twenty miles southeast of Cisco. A. O. McCroan, one of Eastland county's farmers and a highly respected gentleman, came into town this afternoon and brought two petrified teeth and portions of the skull of a skeleton that was discovered by Archie Brown a few days ago. The teeth, which Mr. McCroan placed on exhibition at John T. Creech's drug store, weigh 8 and 16 pounds respectively, the lighter one being partly decayed. Mr. McCroan related the following details in regard to the discovery and size of the skeleton, which were verified by several of his neighbors:

gard to the discovery and size of the skeleton, which were verified by several of his neighbors:

Archie Brown was traveling through the woods near a creek, when he discovered a horn sticking out the side of the bank and tried to pull it out, but could not. He commenced digging, and finally reached the head of the animal. He found the horn to be six feet long and twelve inches in diameter, two feet from the head. He then proceeded to one of his neighbors, and they went to work and examined the other horn, the head, some of the ribs and the left foreleg of the animal, which was 7 feet under hard clay. Its under jaw-bone measured 2 feet 6 inches across and 3 feet in length. The head from top to tip of nose is 5 feet and is three feet between the eyes. Its left foreleg bone, from the knee joint to the shoulder blade joint, is 5 feet and measures 8 inches in diameter at the knee joint. The other part of the leg crumbled so that it could not be measured.

The remaining part of the skeleton has not been unearthed yet, but a strict guard is kept over it. John T. Creech, of this city, perfected an arrangement this afternoon to have the whole skeleton taken up at once and brought to his drug store, where he will have it put on exhibition. Crowds go daily to see the skeleton.

Our most scientific men give it up as a myster.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

A Chinaman Shot While Enjoying

His Oplum. BURGLAR CAPTURED IN SELMA

Attempting to Open a Safe-A County easurer Killed and Ten Thousand Dollars Stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12 .- [Special]-One of the mysterious murders so common in Chinatown occured there last evening when an unknown Chinaman shot dead George Young, a shoemaker. This is the New Year even by the poorest cooly. Young came into his room just before six o'clock, and after cating his supper he laid down en a bunk in the orner and began preparations for a quiet smoke of opium. In the adjoining room were a half dozen Chinamen playing domi-noes. These men claim they saw a stranger knock at Young's door and saw Young admit him. They heard loud talking between the two and soon after these pistol shots in rapid succession. When they rushed to the scene they found Young on the floor with blood flowing from a bullet wound in the head. He flowing from a bullet wound in the nessandided as they reached him without uttering a word. In the dead man's hand was a pipe word, while the various still warm from smoking, while the various articles belonging to an optum layout were scattered about the room. It was evident that Young was shot as he reclined on his couch, although the murderer fired two shots through the ceiling to give the impression that the orime had been committed by some one on the floor above. The fatal bullet went through the middle of the forehead. The police suspect that a man named Ah Hung is the murderer, but they have small hopes of catching him unless the Chinese give him up.

THE GUN WAS LOADED,

And the Top of a Young Man's Head Was OLNEY, Ill., February 12.—[Special.]—A amentable tragedy occurred at St. Maue, Jasper county, late Saturday evening. A party of young people assembled at the residence of Mr. Shelby to spend the afternoon and it was suggested to hunt in the woods. A musket vas procured and the party started, when Miss Shelby requested the privilege of snapping a cap on the gun, being informed that the weapon was not loaded. A young man named Ed Ivey, aged 18 years, handed Miss Shelby a cap and moved away several paces. She drew up the weapon aimed at Ivey and simultaneously with the remark, "we will play hunt," pulled the trigger and the weapon was dis The entire contents of the gun struck Ivey in the forehead, tearing away the crown of his head and killing him instantly. The young lady is prostrated with grief over her care-lessness and the entire community mourns the

death of an upright young man. A TREASURER KILLED

And the County Funds Stolen-Pursuing the Murderer.

JEFFERSON, Texas, February 12.—[Special]
At three o'clock this morning a messenger arrived at Marshall direct from Carthage, thirty miles distant, bringing the news of the murder of Mr. Hill, county treasurer of Panola county, by some unknown parties, about dusk Saturday last. Mr. Hill was struck three times on the head with an ax, crushing his skull, and his throat was cut from car to ear. The safe containing the county money was robbed of \$10,000 or \$12,000. The messenger came to Marshall for the purpose of securing aid from Sheriff Perry, with blood bounds to trace up, if possible, the murderer. Great excitement exists at Carthage, and the whole community is searching for the murderer.

CHANG AND ENG'S SON.

One of the Slamese Twins Offspring in Trouble.

One of the Slamese Twins Offspring in Trouble.

Topera, Kan., February 8.—Among the cases pending in the supreme court, is one from Ness county, entitled the state of Kansas vs. James M. Banker, the defendant being the third son of the Slamese twins, Eng and Chang. Bunker lived for a number of years in North Carolina, but since the death of the twins, about fourteen years ago, he has lived nearly all the time in Kansas. For several years he was a resident of Sunner county, and it was in that county where the trouble originated which brought him into the courts, and which has taken him to the penitentiary of this state. He is a young man of ordinary intelligence only, has very dark features like his father, and is small in stature, but is in no way deformed. While in Sunner county he became acquainted with a young lady named Wilson, and, after about a year's acquaintance, he was forced to marry her. The con le failed to agree, and life soon became a burden to both. Bunker wanted her to agree to a divorce, but she was determined that the son of the Slamese twins should support her and refused to agree to a divorce. He moved to Lane county when it was unorganized to agree to a divorce. He moved to Lane county when it was unorganized nommenced his proceedings for divorce, alleging that his wife was a non-resident of the state, and that summons could not be had on her. This, was, done before F. H. Kurtz, a notary public for Lane township, of Ness county. Lane being an unorganized county attached to Ness for judicial purposes. By virtue of the law ft became a municipal township of Ness county. He made affidavit that his wife was a non-resident of the state, knowing that she lived in Sumner county, where he married her, but he had to make the affidavit so as to give notice by publication. The affidavit was made on July 15, 1885. The information charging him with perjury was filed against him on May 8, 1887. He was tried at the last term of the district court of Ness county. The case work argued and submitted to the co

Memorial Services In Macon.

Memorial Services In Macon.

Macon, Ga., February 12.—[Special].—At the First Baptist church to night special services were held in memory of the late Dr. Mell, of the state University. Short addresses were made by Dr. Warren, pastor of the First Baptist church, Dr. A. S. Battle, president of the Mercer university. Solicitor General Hardaman and Dr. A. J. Ryals, of Mercer university. Solicitor General Hardaman and Dr. A. J. Ryals, of Mercer university. Each one told in words of deepest affection of his lifelong acquaintance and great love for the deceased chancelor. The services were very interesting and much enjoyed by the large assembly present.

North Carolina Tax Collections.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 12.—[Special].—The state auditor yesterday completed the footings of the report on taxes collected during the past year for county purposes and for education as follows: Tax on licensed retail liquor dealers, \$82,787: tax on white polls, \$173,580. taxes on colored polls, \$90,088; on real and personal proporty at 12j cents on \$100 waits.

John T. Creech, of this city, perfected while at the whole skeleton farm and brought to burglarize the store of Mrs. Moran level as tried guard is kept over it. John T. Creech, of this city, perfected the decision.

Our most scientific men give it up as a mystory proporty proporty as a mystory proporty proporty proporty proporty proporty propor

MRS. GRANT'S LAST PLAN.

She and the Colonel Have Purchased a Magazine.

New York, February 12.—When Colonel Fred Grant refused Governor Hill's nomination to the office of quarantine commissioner it was said that his action was due to hints from Thomas C. Platt. Now comes the true explanation. The colonel is going into the publishing business to win laurels and lucre. It is now nearly a year ago that Colonel Grant spoke to Charles S. Webster, of the firm that brought out his father's book, on the subject, but did not receive much encouragement. With the persistence which was a distinguishing trait of his father, he nursed his ambition, and is said to have received the approval of his mother and other members of the family. For some time now his name has been coupled with that of a New York magazine. Mr. Webster said today that he had heard of the colonel's venture, and understood that the magazine referred to was the Cosmopolitan. Mr. Webster said also that General Grant's book has had the largest sale of any book ever published within the time it has been on the market.

"We have already sold more than 600,000 volumes, or 300,000 sets," he said, "and many of these were in high-priced bindings. In fact, the proportion of finely bound volumes sold was much greater than it usually is, which is remarkable when you consider time the book is a high-priced one anyhow. We had 10,000 canvassers at work in a lie be ginning and sold over \$1,000,000 worth in the first year. A great many were bound in sheep, and some were bound in morocco and half calf. Of the latter some sold as high as \$25 a set. It was a profitable thing. I have already paid Mrs. Grant \$400,000, and the book is still having a good sale. I feel quite certain that it will always pay her \$5,000 a year. Shareceived 70 per cent of the net profits. All but 2 per cent of the amount sold has been paid up, and we are lucky in being able to keep our accounts cleared up right along."

"When Colonel Grant spoke of going into the publishing business I supposed yon enlightened him as to the

have to be encountered?" I ventured to remark,

"Yes, you may be certain I did. It requires more than a famous name or even ambition to make a success of such a venture. It is no easy undertaking. When I understood that he had connected himself with the Cosmopolitan I was surprised. There hardly seems to be room for more magazines with the field so crowded as it is."

Upon leaving Mr. Webster, the editor of the Cosmopolitan was called upon.

Upon leaving Mr. Webster, the editor of the Cosmopolitan was called upon.

"Yes, it is true," he said, in answer to a question, "that the Grant family is interested in this magazine. Mrs. Grant, through her attorney, U. S. Grant, Jr., has secured a large share in it. The colonel is also interested. The final arrangements have not yet been completed, but they will be within a day or so. I don't understand how the fact leaked out, for no one had any information upon the subject except the parties interested, and I don't believe that they desire to have the news. ieve that they desire to have the

LEAPED FROM THE WINDOWS. Fire in Brooklyn in Which Several Persons Were Injured.

New York, February 12.—Fire be k out early this morning in a three story and basement frame beardinghouse, Nos. 105 and 107 Clark street, Brooklyn. The boarders, moet of whom had not time to dress, endeavored to escape with their goods as best they might into the icy street. Several were severely injured by jumping from windows, and were carried by ambulances to hospitals. The place is known as the old Harper mansion, and was kept as a boardinghouse by Mrs. McComb. The flames were discovered about 2 a. m. in the basement, and burned away the stairs, causing women to leap from windows in a. m. in the basement, and burned away the states, causing women to leap from windows in their night dresses. One galfant policeman, who was in the district telegraph office, in Montague street, got on the scene early and rescued three women from the flames. Two men and two women were hurt, one man having his skull broken and another his leg. Two women were injured by jumping from a third-story window and struck feet first on the pavement, breaking her ankle bones. Two men were taken to the Clinton house, in Fulton street, and from there to a hospital. The name of one was Mr. Gordon, injured by jumping from a third-story window and striking on the balcony. He was dangerously wounded. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

A BISHOP'S ADVICE.

Meeting of Tenants at Mitchellstown-A

Dublin, February 12.—Rev. Father O'Donough presided at a meeting of tenants on the Kingston estate, at Mitchellstown today. Mr. T. J. Congdon, m. p., read the terms of settlement with the landlords, and spoke enthusiastically of the success of the plan of campaign. The bishop of Cloyne, in his Lenten pastoral, says:

The bishop of Cloyne, in his Lenter passes, siys:

"Never was the all-powerful grace of God more needed to enable our peopl- to re-rain from rectaling the pasts of cime and vicience against those whom they have too much reason to regard as enemies. While exhorting you to patience, it is by no means my intention to course lane sufmission to a harsh, oppressive law, frames for the ourpose of depriving you of the rights of free citizent. All that is required is the avoidance of any crime or outrage condemned by divine law."

Affairs in Bulgaria.
CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12.—Russia threatens to sever diplomatic relations with Turkey if the latter persists in sending Kiamil asha to Sofia as Turkish commissioner. On the other hand, Bulgaria claims that the Berlin treaty provides for the sending of a Turkish commissioner to Bulgaria and that the failure to Send the commissioner would be tantamount to asserting the independence of Bulgaria.

PHILIPOPPOLIS, February 12.—It is runnored that an order to mobilize the Bulgaria army is about to be issued.

Vienna, February 12.—Prince Lobaloff, Russia ambas ador, in conversation with several digital conversation with several d

VENNA, recrease 12.—Prince Louson, this sia ambas-ador, in conversation with several diplomats on the Bulgarian question, declared that Russia was firmly resolved neither to initiate steps for another sottlement by diplomatic means, nor to discuss the scheme with other powers if at variance with her own recliev.

Rome, February 12.—The Jesuits have presented the pope the sum of 30,000 pounds as the peter's pence contribution of their order. Various valuables which were presented to the pope as jubilee offerings, and which were on exhibition, have been stolen from the vatican. Among the stolen articles are a chalue, valued at 2,000 pounds, some gold snuff boxes and several pairs of slippers.

Panic in a Menagerie.

Panic in a Menagerie.

London, February 12.—A pack of caged wolves escaped from Sanger's circus today. The elephants, camels, horses and other animals became mad with terror and were liberated with difficulty. The wolves were trapped in a stable, where they furiously devoured a horse already slain. They still fiercely defy the keeper.

The Police Did Not Interfere.

LONDON, February 12.—Thousands of persons gathered in Trafalgar square this afternoon to attend the meeting announced to be held there. The meeting was adjourned, however, to Thames embankment where several speeches were made. There was no disorder and the police did not interfere.

Couldn't Make the Loan ST. PETERSBURG, February 12.—It is stated that the attempts made by the government to float a loan have not been successful. It is further declared that the supposed railway loan recently negotiated was in reality a state loan, which will be applied to the payment of coupons which next fall due.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

San Remo, February 12.—Dr. Borgman visited the crown prince today. Afterward he signed a bulletin to the effectshat he was there one hit satisfied with the treatment and proposed of his patient,

Paper Cigarettes.

Absolutely pure, hand-made and all tobacco of choicest quality. ed in For sale everywhere. Five in a

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Bros. package for 5 cents. Try them.

J. STEINHEIMER & COMB Wholesale Agents, Atfants, Gament jauis-3m e o d outs pg poll tax, sufficient

FOR THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Who Will Probably Succeed Themselves and New Men to be Brought Out For the Legislature and Congress.

DABLONEGA, Ga., February 12 .- [Special.]-The political situation in this (Lumpkin) counthe pontical situation in this (Lumpkin) conty has not, as yet, been much discussed. The fact is, our people have been so much engrossed in the discoveries of iron and the strengthening signs of a boom that they have not paid uch attention to politics. There are, however, some ripples to be seen

on the waters, and unless the signs of the times go for naoght, some of the applicants for pub-lie favor will have to do much "work" with the "dear people" in order to pull through

The voters of this county are practically as a unit intensely anti-internal revenue, and no man who offers for congress will get their votes who is not emphatically and flat-footedly in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue laws. The position of Mr. Candler on this question has, so far, not altogether pleased

them.

The candidate who expects their votes must amounce his platform on this question in no uncertain sounds. He must regard it as his prime, and, if need be, his only duty to secure the repeal of these edicus and infamous laws. If Mr. Candier plants himself on this platform he will have a good many adherents; but, in any event, Hou. George N. Lester will have a geod following. If Judge Jim Brown should become a candidate it is more than likely that he would secure Lumpkin's delegation in the nominating convention.

There are no other names mentioned, though Hon. W. I. Pike has many friends here who would be glad to see him in congress.

For the state senate there have been mentioned the names of Hon. W. P. Price, Hon. Wier Boyd, Captain F. W. Hall, Colonel R. H. Baker and Dr. C. H. Jones.

According to the system of rotation, which obtains in this district, it is Lumpkin's time to name the senator.

obtains in this district, it is Lumpkin's time to name the senator.

For representative we hear suggested the names of Hon. James T. Grindle, Joe B. Brown and Captain Frank W. Hall.

Our people liave come to a realization of the fact that our county is susceptible of very great development, and every effort is being made to this end. This fact will largely influence them in the choice of men to represent them in the next legislature. We want to send those who are best calculated to promote the material welfare of the county-men who are conversant with our varied resources and who will know best how to direct attention to them, and under this view of the situation it is not improbable that Lumpkin will send the Hon. W. P. Price to the senate and Captain T. W. Hall to the house. Both these gentlemen are thoroughly identified with the best interest and development of this county, and it is believed that when the matter is properly men are thoroughly identified with the best interest and development of this county, and it is believed that when the matter is properly shaped that the other gentlemen will only not oppose them, but will give them a hearty support. All the other gentlemen mentioned are worthy men and our people have always been pleased to honor them. But, as Colonel Price is at the head of the railroad which our people are so anxious to have completed, and Captain Hall is a man of unusually fine business attainments, a thorof unusually fine business attainments, a thorough worker and a practical mechanical engineer, it is thought that they would just now more nearly meet the demands of the situa-

tion.

When our vast veins of magnetic iron ore and beds of manganese and sulphur pyrites are properly developed old Lumpkin will forge forward as the banner county of northeast

The Outlook in Lincoln.

Lincolnton, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]
Politics are warming up in Lincoln, and judging from present indications we will have a lively campaign. Under the rotation system it is Lincoln's time to name the senator for this (27th) district. Hon. J. W. Barksdale and Colonel J. E. Strother are candidates for this office, and both are working to secure the prize. Mr. Barksdale has represented Lincoln. this office, and both are working to secure the prize. Mr. Barksdale has represented Lincoln in the lower branch of the general assembly, and he has also served one term in the senate. He made a good record as a legislator, and his friends—and they are legion—are anxious to see him win in this race. He is one of our largest and most successful planters. Colonel Strother is not without legislative experience—he having served this county in the lower house of the general assembly some years ago, with credid to himself and his constituents. Both are strong men, and it is difficult to say at present which is the choice of our people. combent and has seveed the county very acceptably for two terms. They are all worthy gentlemen, and the interest of the county would not suffer if placed in the hands of either of them. As yet no issues are involved in the canvass to divide our people, and each candidate will have to stand on his merits. Altogether it will/be a lively fight, and the winning candidates will have cause for congratulation.

Politics in Walton.

MONROE, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The political slate for this county has not been fully made yet. It is generally understood that Hon. John D. Stewart is to have another term in congress. Whoever may oppose him will have an up-hill time in Walton. It is conceded that Hon. Frank P. Griffeth, of Oconec county, will be the next sensor from the conceded that Hon. Frank P. Griffeth, of Oco-nee county, will be the next senator from the twenty-seventh senatorial district. He is a good man and will make a useful and reliable senator. The race for the house of ropresent-atives will be lively, and will have several en-tries. The whisky issue will be the principal fight. No candidates have yet declared them-selves, but several are feeling of the public pulse.

Pickens Pointed Politics.

JASPER, Ga., February 12.—[Special].—Politics seems to be slumbering in this section for the present. I have not heard of but one man that has announced himself as a candidate for the house, and that man is A. V. P. Jones, a farmer in this county. He says he is in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue tax on whiskey, brandies and tobacco.

This is Gilmer county's time to present the man for semator of the 41st senatorial district. Dr. B. W. Watkins is spoken of as a candidate for the senate. The doctor made a. good representative, but I am told that he will have opposition, and I suppose there will be quite a number, bath for the senate.

date for the senate. The doctor made a. good representative, but I am told that he will have opposition, and I suppose there will be quite a namber, both for the senate and house, between this and October, as there are many solons in this region who are willing to sacrifice their time and home interest for the good of the country; and then a fellow's friends press him so hard to become a candidate that it is hard to resist, and he reluctantly gives the use of his name to his friends.

There is no excitement as yet about congressional candidates. It is understood that Judge G. N. Lester is a candidate. He has many friends through this mountain region. So has the present member, A. D. Candier; he has made a faithful member in looking after the various interests of his constituency. Some think he ought to have another term for his successful campaign with Hon. Emory Speer, and the faithful manner in which he performed the duties of his office. Others think he has been rewarded. Judge J. R. Brown is also spoken of as a probable candidate. All of them are good men, and sound in the Jeffersonian faith. Taking the newspapers along the line of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad as representatives, the race for solicitor of the Blue Ridge circuit seems to be the warmest at the present, between Hon. G. R. Brown, of Cherokee, and Hon. F. C. Tate, of Pickens, both members of the last house of representatives. Each of them express themselves as willing to assume the arduous duties of the office, and there may be others that will enter the fight, but the man that beats Tate to the tank will have a lively race.

bacco, and fight tobacco worms through the summer and make a little more than he needs for home use, and start with a little wallet of twisted tobacco to sell to a neighbor that he owed, and see a man well dressed and a plug hat on, that he supposed to be a revenue officer, he would run over saplings and through briar patches and hide his little wallet of tobacco, or jug of whisky as though they were stolen goods, and then come out of the woods and holloa hurah for General Grant. And the democrats would say elect democrats and they will repeal these oppressive undemocratic laws. And yet they have failed so far to do so. This is the biggest question through this mountain region that is before the present congress.

Sumter's Sturdy Sons.

Americus, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The political caldron is alreacy beginning to bool slowly in this county and senatorial district, notwithstanding the fact that the primary elections for the several offices will not be held for months yet. Nevertheless, four prospective candidates for the lower house of legislature are already actively at work, and lose no opportunity of buttonholding and interviewing their friends in regard to the pending issue. Messrs. Simmons and Brady, present representatives from Sunter, will, it is thought, enter the contest for a second term. A fight will be made on the former, it is said, by a prominent lawyer of this city on account of his position in regard to the Burner resolution introduced during the late session. Samter's Sturdy Sons.

the Burner resolution introduced during the late session.

According to the rotation system in this senatorial district, Macon county will be entitled to name our next representative in the upper house, who will succeed the present incumbent, the Hon. W. M. Hawkes, of Sumter.

It is also probable that there will be a lively contest at the next assembling of the legislature over the solicitorship of this judicial circuit. Should there be such, each candidate for the place will be warmly supported and much interest manifested as to the result. Hon. C. B. Hudson, the present incumbent, is eminently qualified for the position, and should he desire a re-appointment will be heartly indorsed by his hosts of friends throughout the circuit.

Rockdale's Lively Contest.

Rockdale's Lively Contest.

CONYERS, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—
The political caldron in this county barely simmers. A few timid whispers only of coming candidates are floating around.

Prominent among those spoken of for the lower house are Judges A. C. McCalla and G. W. Gleaton, Colonels John M. Zachry, J. J. Coleman, J. B. Graham, Acy F. Simmons, G. W. Simmons and Hill W. Hanmock. These men are all eminently worthy. Any one of them would represent our county with dignity and ability.

By common consent the senator for this district comes this time from the county of Oconec. Colonel Griffeth is spoken of as the coming man.

oming man.

Dr. Stewart and Colonel Peek, our recognized war horses, will stand out of the way for

Dr. Stewart' who has so long represented this county, and who is so favorably known over the state, will not be a candidate for re-election, but will rest awhile on his well mer-

steed laurels.

Senator Peek, it is supposed, cannot afford to step down from his complicated responsibilities as president of the Cohyers Oil and Fertilizer company, and president of the new Granite and Water Power railway, to accent civil office, but will rather from his lofty eminence look down with calm and dignified complacency, upon the political scramble in the plain below.

In regard to congressional matters nothing

plain below.

In regard to congressional matters nothing is being heard, except passing compliments to our worthy representative, Judge John D. Stewart. This gentleman is not simply popular with his constituents, but he is idolized. He has knit this whole people to him with hooks of steel. There will be no political issues, we think, sprung in this county.

Screven All Serene.

Sylvania. Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—
The political caldron in this county is beginning to simmer. The campaign has not fairly opened and the probabilities are that the button-holing process will not get into full blast before the warm days of spring. There are as yet but two candidates, publicly announced, for representative from Screven county—H. T. Mathews and Rev. H. G. Edenfield, of Millen. It is also said that Mr. Cornelius Hollinsworth, from the lower part of the county, will enter the race. There will probably be no important issues made, and the nomination will depend upon the popularity and exertions of the candidates and their friends.

From the Milton Democrat.

We saw a fellow standing on a corner pointing his finger here and there as if counting something. "What are you doing!" we asked. "Counting the candidates," he replied. "I've already counted twenty-three, and have just cleverly beaum."

From the Fairburn News.

begun."
From the Fairburn News.
Captain T. W. Latham, of this place, is a candidate for judge of the Coweta circuit, and will ask the next legislature to give him that position. The captain is an able expounder of the law, high-minded, conscientious and possessing many other qualities necessary for making an efficient officerin that capacity. We believe his election would give general satisfaction, and hope the next legislature will place him in that responsible office.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The next legislature will be an important one. It is absolutely necessary that good and capable men should be elected. In Wilkes county the candidates are cropping out daily for the lower house, while strong pressure is being brought to bear upon a gentleman of experience to run for the senate. On the streets yesterday a consultation was held with a view of bringing Hon. M. P. Reese into the race. A strong effort will be made to get him to allow his name to be used in the senatorial contest. He says he is out of politics, but the people, feeling at this time the necessity for both an experienced and able legislator, demand that he should come forward. She uid be consent to run, there will be no trouble in his being elected. He will unquestionably carry Wilkes, Columbia and McDmiffe counties.

A Swindler Arrested.

BUENA VISTA, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]
J. T. Mallory, claiming to be from Eufaula, stopped several days at the Commercial hotel last week. On Wednesday night he skipped out, leaving his board bill unpaid. He became a little familiar with some of our merchants and gained access to Mr. F. H. Buchanan's check book and filled out a check for one hundred and lifteen dollars on the bank of Southwestern Georgia. Mailing it to the bank, he instructed the proceeds to be sent to J. T. Smith, of Butler. The authorities there were notified and he was arrested and brought here, this vening. He will have a commitment trial tomorrow.

From the Altany News and Advertiser.

The public road at the Pocosen, two miles west of this city, is in a dreadful condition. It is, in fact, almost impassable. Houses bog almost up to their knees, and wagens and bugutes sink almost to their habes, and wagens and bugutes sink almost to their habes, and wagens and the stance of fifty yards or more. There is no possible way of fanking the place either, and it oughers be holiced after by the road commissioners at once.

From the Americus Recorder.

The numerous and heavy rains we have had lately have played havec with the county roads, and very few are in a passable condition, and, should a grand jury be in session just at this time, some one would justably catch if. Many of our farmers are highly in favor of a county-chaingaing to work the r ads, thus taking them out of the farmer's hands. By this way all the the bad hills in the county could soon be made passable, and many bad pieces of road could be made good with the proper work on it.

in the Jeffersonian faith. Taking the newspapers along the line of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad as representatives, the race for solicitor of the Blue Ridge circuit seems to be the warmest at the present, between Hon. G. R. Brown, of Cherokee, and Hon. F. C. Tate, of Pickens, both members of the last house of representatives. Each of them express themselves as willing to assume the arduous duties of the office, and there may be others that will enter the fight, but the man that beats Tate to the tank will have a lively race.

But you may be sure of one thing; all the candidates whether prohis or antis, democrats or republicans, will favor the repeal of the internal revenue laws. The democratis used to say to the ropublicans that, it was brange that the shall be a sure of our public to any to the ropublicans that, it was brange that they shall be put in the provide for the propulation of the internal revenue haws. The democratis used to say to the ropublicans that, it was brange that they shall be put in the provide for the proper working of our public that the statutes provide for the proper working of our public that the statutes provide for the proper working of our public that the statutes provide for the proper working of our public that the statutes provide for the proper working of our public that the statutes provide for the proper working of our public the conditions of the proper working of our public roads for the last decade? It is generally about as follows: "We find our public roads in rather a sal divergence of the internal transport of the internal tra

JUDGE SPEER.

His Address Before the Florida State Bar Association.

A SYNOPSIS OF AN ELOQUENT EFFORT, 'The Relations of the Press to the Adminis-tration of Justice,' Discussed

by the Eloquent Judge.

The Jacksonville News-Herald contains State Bar association, at Jacksonville, on the subject, "The Relations of the Press to the Ad-

ininistration of Justice."

Judge Speer's eloquence never showed to better advantage than on this occasion, and his masterly address has been complimented in the highest terms by the press of Jacksonville, and by those who were present at its de-livery. Following is a synopsis of the speech, which The Constitution would like to publish in full, but the length of which makes

lish in full, but the length of which makes only a synopsis possible.

After an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the land of flowers, Judge Speer said:

In a recent letter written 16 me by an editor who is truly great, truly patriotic—I mean the distinguished Charles A. Dana—these words occur: "The press is undoubtedly a great power, very likely a greater power than it appears to me, who live habitually in the midst of its machinery and its operations."

In this there is a most significant thought. It is

guished Charles A. Dana—these words occur. The press is undoubtedly a great power, very likely a greater pow or than it appears to me, who live habitually in the midst of its machinery and its operations.

The press of the prost is machinery and its operations.

The press of the great news appears of the country are of chard that the able, fair and pairtoite men whe country the great newspapers of the country did the great newspapers of the country they wield. They work the lives of nations and individuals. They declare war, they make peace, they gather into the omnipotent sweep of their control the isolated opinions of men. There are turned by a masterly and resistless impulse into a single channel, and as the rivulest from hill and mountain finally blend into the irresistible current of a mighty river, so the opinions of men, singly of little consequence, confluent, become the overwhelming tide of public opinion against which the pairty efforts of the individual are impotent and helpless. Neither the administration nor the congress can withstand the torrent. Honey institutions, founded deep in the hearts and the traditions of the people, totter and fall prone upon its seething tide. Under its disintegrating action the majority of the prime minister or party leader vanishes into nothingness. The great and the powerful are but the sport of its humor. "Give me but the liberty of the press," said the brilliam Sheridan, "and I will give to him a corrupt and servile house of commons, I will give him the whole host of ministorial liniusnee; I will give him all the power that place can cenfer upon him to purchase up submission and overawe resistance, and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed; I will style the mall that the power that place can cenfer upon him to purchase up submission and overawe resistance, and yet, armed with the liberty of the press a hundred years ago, how impotent is the vehicle of human language to convey even a partial conception of its onnipetent dec

Political Points.

Prom the Augusta Chronicle.

The suggestion that the name of Hon. Clark Howell would be pressed for the state tenate is received with high favor in this section. If Richmond had a place in the setting of the thirty-fith. of its effectiveness and control. Before the ni ion of steam for locomotion, or the discovery of elegraph, electrolyping or photography, or an those scientific creations which are now the va-fut the press, Napoleon, whose intellectuality ena-nium to comprehend its influential energy, excli-d: "A journalist, that means a grumbler, a cer-r, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, or of nations. Four hostile newspapers are mo-be, dreaded, than one hundred thousand backs."

ed: "A journalist, that means a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be dreaded, than one hundred thousand bayonets."

Th's was the snard of a despot, tut what magnifecence of tribute! Four newspapers, one hundred thousand beyonets! With less than one-third of thousand beyonets with less than one-third of thousand beyonets the plains of Marengo. With not half so many, he won imperishable renown in his last stand for his empire on the plains of France. With forty thousand less, he staked the lest chance to regain it on the territile day of waterloo. More to be dreaded than one hundred thousand bayonets!

But hear the attutor of the Pech-Azion of Independence—not a despot, but generous humanitarian, his philosophic soul bengmant with genure sympathy for the masses of the people. Thomas Jeffers in declared: "I would rather live in a country with a newspapers and without a government, than in a country with a government, but without newspapers."

I emphatically concede to journalism the elevated rank of a great and powerful profession. One cannot 'polson himself' with a good newspaper. I believe with Henry Ward Beccher that every worthy man should read a newspaper and own the newspaper he reads. It is a window through which men look ont on all that is going on in the world. A good newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current hatory. It is an ever-unfolding cyclopedia and unbound book forever finishing and never finished.

But, Mr. President, while this is twe, it must be apparently out, to the bench and the bar, to the American public, that an treet a larming peril lurks in the possibility that the great minds who have centrol of the great pess do not realize the resistless energy they exert. That they fall to perceive while building and the freil to decay and denounce, or laud and appraise, it mat'ers not, the proceedies of a court of justice, where the rights or liberty of parties are at stake. But when

tempt and by procedution for obstructing the administration of justice. Upon principle and anthority, it is undeniable that to attempt by newspaper publications to control the conduct and insure the result in an untried case is a punishable contempt of court. "Among general contempts."

Salvation Oil, the great limiment, is made of the purest drugs in the isboratory. 25 cents.

Was or no war! Dr. Bulli's Cough Syrup must be included in every army's subplies.

says Biackstone, "some may arize by speaking or writing contemptionsly of the court and jedge acting in their judicial capacity; by printing a laise account, or even true ones, without proper or emission, of causes depending in judgmentage or commentation as a contempt of the proper of the same and the ast of the counter of the proper of the counter of the proper of the contempt of the proper of the country, men in public station are habituated to the freest and fullest public discussion of their conduct; and while the law is that mere invective and abuse and the false and methicious imposation of corrupt and dishonest motives is properly will there be taken by a judicial to the properly will there be taken by a judicial to many be safely procleted that no on proceeding will there be taken by a judicial to many the safely procleted that no on proceeding will there be taken by a judicial to many the safely procleted that no on proceeding will the the safely procleted that no on proceeding will the properly the process of the process on the discouragement of trial by newspapers, the bench should have the steady and nunwavering support of the bar. Its honor, its rank as an homerable profession, its utility, any its very existence, depends upon the inviolability of unprejudiced trial under the constitution and the law.

Undoubtedly the press has and homerable profession, its utility, and its research of the most invaluable services in the exposure of cruel wrongs upon the individual, and giganute schemes to plunder the public. Its fearless and searching cautery has burned with fierce but sanative heat, with lurid but beneficient light into the cancerous corruption of the individual and giganute schemes to plunder the public. Its fearless and searching cautery has burned with fierce but sanative heat, with lurid but hended to their locations of the same some proper of the law to the most hirality in the control the result. It is inherently impossible that the force which brings the criminal to the bor of justice are

and Girard Railroad.

and Girard Railroad.

Columbus, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—
An attempt was made to wreck a train on the Mobile and Girard last night by piling a lot of crossties on the track. This is the second attempt recently at the same place.

Rev. W. A. Carter, of this city, has been selected to deliver the commencement address for LeVert college, at Taibottom.

Nearly all the iron for the Counbus and Western railroad bridge at this city has arrived.

The Warrenton Amateurs. WARRENTON, Ga., February 12.-[Special.] The Warrenton "Home Benefit Histrionics," The Warenton "Home Benefit Histrionics," composed of young men and ladies of this place, gave an entertainment at the Academy hall last night, in which "Capitola, or the Masked Mother," was presented. Despite the inclemency of the weather, quite a large number was present to witness the young dramatists first appearance upon the stage. They acquitted themselves with much credit and displayed rare talent for amateurs. [The whole performance throughout, together with the

performance throughout, together with the excellent music rendered, was very much enjoyed and appreciated by all.

The Meeting Postponed.

Macon, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—It was aunounced in Friday's Constitution that rain or shine, the meeting of the Athenaum would be held at the residence of Mr. W. R. Rogers, on College street, but it did rain, and the meeting was not held. When the meeting was called to order, it was found that only three out of the hundred or more, were prepared to answer to their names when the roll-call was read. They were the president, secretary and treasurer. So the meeting adjourned, to meet again Monday evening at 7:15 o'clock at the same place.

Too Sharp for the Policemen. Macon, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—Officers Palethorp and Adams arrested a negro woman named Susy Griffin last night for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. Later in the evening, these vigilant officers, while on their boat, at the corner of Orange and Magnolia streets, they discovered a negro man thio, acting in a very suspicious manner, they determined on capturing him, but were foiled in their attempts as he was "fleet of

Macon Personals.

Macon, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Theo. Wells and Mr. Penniman Anderson, formerly of this place but now of Savannah, spent the day in the day.

Rev. W. B. Jennings, pastor First Presbyterian church, has returned from Park Hill, S. C., where he went to visit his wife, who has been quite ill.

The Cider Question in Iowa.

Dubuque Dispatch to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A brief, but spicy, correspondence between the democratic United States revenue collector in this city and Governor Larrabee has just been disclosed, the following letter being the text:

"Dickey, Iowa.—Revenue Collector Webster: "Dickey, Iowa.—Revenue Collector Webster: "Please answer by return mall whether sweet cider can be sold in Iowa.

No federal question being involved, the collector thought best to send the letter to Governor Larrabee, which he did, with the following notation thereof. "Respectfully referred to Governor William Lar-

"Byron Webster, United States Collector."
Today the letter was returned with the following lotation: "Respectfully referred back to Collector Webster.

Respectfully referred to Governor William Lar

"Respectfully referred back to Collector Webster.

"WILLIAM LARRABER."

The collector then returned the letter to the author with the following suggestion:

"The governor declining to answer your question, I would respectfully refer it to Mrs. J. Allen Foster, superintendent of legislation, Des Moines, Iowa."

And so the important question regarding the legality of the cider traffic in Iowa is still unanswered

My Old Vag. From the Detroit Free Press.

I used to try and figure on how much longer he could hold out. He was a man of 50 when I first knew him, and drink and exposure had then made a wreck of him. It's singular about these tramps and vagabonds. Once in awhile there's something in one of them which will make you take to him in spite of his rags and vice and drunkenness. Old Jack was uncouth, red-faced and ragged, but he came in with his

Effect of Applause Upon Actors-The Theaters and the Pulpit - Objects of

the Drams - Other Notes. Lillian Olcott writes in the Cincinnati

The most present word of the day is reform. Every one is convinced that his neighbor needs it, and is somewhat impressed with his own ability to minister the same. The stage, of course, has not escaped the general clamor, and managers and actors frequently receive advice and suggestion on the subject. When dissatisfied, the public should remember that the remedy is entirely in their own hands. Managers provide precisely what they think the people will pay for, without sentiment or personal prejudice. There is no better reason to reform the stage than there is to reform any other phase of social life. All need improv ment more or less, and all are more or lesy likely not to get it immediately. Satisfactor likely not to get it immediately. Satisfactory development in this case, as in all others, must be gradual. If the stage were suddenly stripped of all frivolous elements, the proceeding might, possibly, receive the formal indorsement of society; but it would not receive its financial support. Edipus Tyrannus, in the original Greek, possesses, doubtless, many highly instructive and valuable qualities. But the public seem quite satisfied to concede the good points of Edipus on trust, and it has the people's benediction from a distance. Adonis Dixey, in equally original English, must win approval through the personal criticism of all classes. Result: Eddpus runs one week to a loss, and Adonis runs indefione week to a loss, and Adon's runs indefinitely to a profit. While not strictly classic in
treatment, that Adon's imparts much useful
information of a very general character is admitted by all who saw that talented Grecian
after he went into the milk business;
and his great success may have been
somewhat determined by that circumstance; but managers may be excused if
their classic enthusiasm is influenced by such
facts. Society has not reached that ideal
point in its ethical culture, which justifies
tyrannical denunciation of its professional
sister. Whether "the intellectual or moral
progress of the drama be slow or rapid, it is one week to a loss, and Adonis runs indefi-nitely to a profit. While not strictly classic in sister. Whether the intellectual or moral progress of the drama be slow or rapid, it is sure to be in harmony with its environments, for it depends not on an exclusive class, but on the mass of the people, and it cannot, therefore be greatly retarded or greatly in advance. That it certainly has kept pace with the universal progress is evident. Popular amplause settles at once the tone of any

with the universal progress is evident. Popular applause settles at once the tone of any performance, for the stage does not, as a rule, mold the taste of the time. It reflects, and is controlled by it. The EMPERCT OF APPLAUSE appn. artists is often quoted as due to their nervous susceptibility. The fact is overlooked that it is an ununstakable evidence of approval, and is, as such, desired. Artists do not relish such expressions on the same pripale, that and is, as such, desired. Artists do not relish such expressions on the same principle that our heathen; visitor delights in the tom tom, or our own civilized small boy in the "glorious Fourth" racket. It is the direct medium of communication across the footlights. But that artists do possess nervous susceptibilities of a most pronounced order, is very generally the case, and is a point in their favor as indicating the tenuer mant and tentes of service. the case, and is a point in their favor as indi-cating the temperament and tastes of genins, even though it does not insure the possession of its creative force. A highly strung nervous organization may, and usually does, introduce into the character of its possessor much un-expressed pathos, and is, therefore, less com-fortable than a more stolid nature, but it is a less more proportion and active and the world

fortable than a more stolid nature, but it is also more prompt and active, and the world owes much of its stirring music to the instruments it holds at concert pitch.

It is singular that in the occasional arguments against the stage, the most unique system of logic seems to prevail. It was once asserted at a public gathering, that the theater is a temptation that should be suppressed, and the statement illustrated by the remark that children frequently steal the money to attend it. Yet no one ever advocated the extermination of the melon or apple crop, although the felonious efforts of enterprising boys to appropriate the same to their own use although the lefonious efforts of enterprising boys to appropriate the same to their own use is notorious. Moreover the disposition of apples to disagree with the human race is well known and of ancient origin, yet that fruit has flourished unchallenged to the present hour. We should be more consistent. It would be as easy to abolish the drama as it would be to abolish the tears and laughter it so frequently calls fort.

calls fert'i.

On the other hand, efforts to confound the the other hand, efforts to confound the theater with the pulpit, or the restrum, or to regard it as a sort of gilt-edged seminary, seem equally ineffective and undesirable. Any difficulty in defining its position may, perhaps, originate in a misunderstanding of its limitations as well as of its possibilities. The thrush, when first created does not seem to have any when first created, does not seem to have any when first created, does not seem to have any definite purpose concerning himself, but under the caressing hand of nature he steadily develops, and the culmination fills the air with melody. But if the music of the thrush is pleasant, that is no reason why the chicken should be expected to manifest operatic tendencies. The rooster has tried it, but he is not a success, and thoughtful people, observing that example of misapplied genius, do not put the thrush in a fricassee, not insist upon the chicken as a vocalist.

ACCEPT THE THEATER

misapplied genius, do not put the thrush in a fricassee, nor insist upon the chicken as a vocalist.

ACCEPT THE THEATER

for what it is—the court of the graces, whose worthy and sufficient object is to amuse. Poetry and music, eloquence and grace, have contributed their utmost, and if some philosophers can admit happiness as the object of philosophry—the aim of life—surely the drama may accept amusement as its raison d'etre. It sweeps across the leisure hours of life and brings to life unrecognized emotions, dreams vague and undefined out often beautiful. That these dreams may be vain illusions does not affect their value in the least. So, perhaps, are all the best things of this world illusions, and the saddest sight that life presents is the being who, having unveiled them all, stands confronted by its insignificance.

It has been said that faith and love, idelity and friendship are illusions, and yet it is confessed that, however short their probable duration, the value of the life that is crammed with these mistaken notions may safely be quoted at par. As all cannot travel in the intricate path of science, and find their consolations in its assured vitality, it is just possible that a too analytic knowledge of the emptiness of sentimental trifies, or of frivolous poetical pleasures, is not the best promoter of human good. Any one who can arouse a hearty, joyous laugh need not hesitate to avow the rare accomplishment. Any one who can reach the fountain of tears through the avenue of sympathy can benefit and enrich the race. Life seems a lengthy piece of business, whose tendency is to harden and to blunt. Anything which inclines to soften the heart or to exercise the finer impulses, is so important that it justifies the risk of softening the head a little, if necessary, in the process. That danger is solight as the counteracting influence is so strong, and no one need anticipate a mental restion developing in humanity the characteristic of pumps.

No star shines with so clear and imposing a luster as that of

enthuse when "Claude Melnotte-Mourier" outbids "your sordid huckster for that priceless jewel." The delight of seeing the best man win, and the interest in the reward of merit, is quite human, and although a little crude, altogether decidedly pleasant. The fact that the pocketbook so liberally handled contains blank paper, and that the "priceless jewel" is, perhaps, the wife of the uninterested notary, does not diminish the beneficial effect of the sentiment. They revel in the illusion of the scene. They are not concerned with the actors except as the necessary instruments to the effect produced. The more profoundly people believe in the possibility of the exalted standard of human virtue often vividly portrayed on the stage, the more likely are they to approximate that perfection. The more the goblet of life is wreathed with the flowers of fancy, the more nourishing and beneficial will the contents be. The little OLD FRILOW IN THE CALLERY, in his worn and shabby coat has never. nrob-TO HEAR THE "GOD"

AN ACTRESS' OPINION.

Lillian Olcott on Some Questions
About the Stage.

DOES THE STAGE NEED REFORMING?

Effect of Applause Upon Actors—The Theain the dissipations of romantic high life without malice and without remorse. His scope of thought is widened, and monotony is confiquered for a while. The soft music, the changing lights, the beauty of the pageant, haunt his memory for many days, and are a food of a delicate and satisfying nature to his poorly-fed mind. Certainly, my luxarious friend of the Union League, you could not appreciate the enormous benefit of a mild spree by proxy for a dollar, but amusements should be considered on Benthamite principles and you, with your lavish opportunities, represent the minority. If the stage can even for an hour, shed variety and impoenty pleasure into dreary lives, its mission is most honestly fulfilled. If, in so doing, it also adds practical Instruction, then welcome is the information so conveyed, but such benefits are not objective but are accessory. There is no urgent necessity to improve humanity on Gradgrind principles, and if there is, the stage has not secured the contract to do it. Many would keep the face of Isis covered, if, when revealed, they gazed upon a corpse.

It is difficult in so abrupt a reference to such a subject, to escape misconstruction. It should not appear that this assumption of the purpose of the drama is an affront to the dignity of the art, or a deterioration of its value. Victor Hugo did not blunder when he said, "The beautiful is as useful as the useful, perhaps more so.

"For all that we witness of beauty,"

"For all that we witness of beauty, All grandeur affecting us most, Passes into eternal possession, And can nevermore be lost."

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

"I shall first stick a pin right in thar, sir, whar you names the preachin' o' the blessed gospel, er ruther the tryin' to do it. You names it meanness an' foolishness, an' I'll now ast you your name, although I hain't a doubt but what it's Rogers. That's so?"

"My name's none o' your business, sir. Answer my question."
"Umph, humph! Well, you know. Mister—

Rogers—I'll call you that jes' for the sake o' the argument so to speak—that when one man astes a question, sometimes before he can git his answer he's liable to have more'n one question ast of him hisself. I'll put you another. Wern't you or wern't you not the one that chawed paper an' rolled it in a wad, and looked at me, an' flipped it from your fingers, an' a leetle more an' it would have struck one

o' the female persons o' the congregation; an' done it more'n wunst, at that?"
"I shan't answer that question, sir, neither, None o' your business, nor the business o' no other clodhopping, deceitful old cuss."
The preacher's eyes moistened as he said, in

ow, measured tone:

"Young man, when I see you a standin' out youder at one o' the back cornders, I knowed whut you was arfer, an' I let sister Aiken's go' long on home by herself, so as me an' you could settle it betwix' ourselves; jes' you an'

could settle it betwix' ourselves; jes' you an' me, us two."
Here Mr. Gunn made a brief pause, in order, it seemed to snuff the air. Then he proceeded:
"I come back in here determin'd in my mind to ast you, like Abner ast Asahel, to turn to the left, or turn to the right, any way you choosen, so as to not be a follerin' after me; and I've jes' a minute ago made my pra'ar to Godamichty to not let me cry 'ithout were His will, an' ef it were to let me cry good, and, bless His holy name, He have heerd me, an' I feel 'em a-comin'."
They were, indeed, coming drop by drop, They were, indeed, coming drop by drop, quicker and quicker, though his face was

wreathed with smiles.
"Now I ain't o' keerin' not so mighty much "Now I ain't o' keerin' net'so mighty much about the names you named me, but did you mean to say, sir, that the preachin o' the blessed gospel is meanness and foolishness?"
"I did, you old—"
These were the last words of the chieftain then and there. The preacher took a step rearward, doubled his fist and dealt upon the assailant's breast a blow that prostrated him upon his back at the foot of the pulpif. Snatching his came as he was falling, he raised it aloft.

Snatching his cane as he was falling, he raised it aloft.

"Now try to rise if you dare," cried Mr. Gunn, whose eyes were floods of tears, "an' I'll scatter that pulpit with your brains."

"My God!" cried Rogers.

"Them's the words, sir; them's the very words. Before I let you up I'm going to make you beg Godamighty's pardon; an' ef you don't do it 'ithout, I'm goin' to git down on you an' choke you tell you do."

"You got the advantage of me, sir."

"You got the advantage of me, sir."
"I know I has, an' I'm goin' to keep it.
Come, sir. I got no time to tarry long. Out
ith it. You sorry for your impudence to Godamighty in His own house? No mealy-mouthin' about it. Out 'ith it. Sorry or not sorry,
whach?"

whach?"
The prostrate man looked up, and he afterward declared that if he had ever seen the bad man it was on that occasion, in the weeping eyes that were bent upon him.
"I'm sorry, Mr. Gunn."
"All right, so fur, sir; but tell me, now, is it a godly sorrow, or is it you're sorry because you're knoeked flat on your back, an' ain't quite shore you ain't goin' to be beat into safsage meat?"
"I-I-I-reckon, Mr. Gunn, it's-it's-a-some o' both."

"That's jes' what I 'spicioned. Howh never,
I'm thankful you got on that gainin ground.
Know the Lord's pra'ar?"
"Of course I do, Mr. Gunn."
"Say it."
Rogers hesitated.
"Say it, I tell you."
"Won't you give a man time to think it up?"

"I thought you knowed it. Said you did."
"I do Mr. Gunn, but it's been so long

"I do Mr. Gunn, but it's been so long since—"

"Blaze a a and go as far as you ken."

"Now I lay-me down to sleep."

"Stop it, sir, "cried the preacher, with almost a shriek. "Call that the Lord's pra'ar? My goodness of gracious of merciful heavens! Look at me, Tom Rogers; I heerd o' you some time back. You an' your gang betwist you driv Br'er Pilcher away from the pastorship in this church, an' shaved his horse's tail off."

"I didn't, Mr. Gunn, God knows I didn't."

"Very well, maybe you didn't; but you know who done it, and you could ov perwented it. But let that go. You ain't goin' to shave my horse ner let him be shaved. I got no anexity on that pint o' the case. But now you look at me. Look straight at me. I ain't goin' to tell' bout this here fracus here perwiden' I hear that you've broke up them Arabs, as you call yourselves, or done your level best a-tryin', and afterward you'll try to behave yourself when you are in the house of behave yourself when you are in the house of God."—Richard M. Johnston, in Mr. Absalem Billingslea, and Other Georgia Folk.

ON'T
Allow your ClothingPaint, or Woodwork, washed in the old washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of

sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

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Dr. Talmage at the Tabernacle Yesterday.

"WIFELY AMBITION, GOOD AND BAD."

The Old Story of Ahab and Naboth Told in Graphle Manner - Something On Woman's Suffrage.

BROOKLYN, February 12 .- [Special.]-In the Talmage, D.D., preached the fifth of his series of "Sermons to Women of America, with Im-portant Hints for Men." The subject was: "Wifely Ambition, Good and Bad," and the text was from 1 Kings, xxi, 7: "Arise, and eat bread, and let thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth." mage said:
One day, King Ahab, looking But of the

window of his palace at Jezreel, said to his wife Jezebel: "We ought to have these royal gardens chlarged. If we could only get that fellow, Naboth, who owns that vineyard only low, Naboth, who owns that vineyard out there, to trade or sell, we could make it a kitchen garden for our palace."
"Fetch in Naboth," says the king to one of

The plain gardener, wondering why he should be called into the presence of his majesty, comes in, a little downcast in his modesty and with very obsequious manner,

modesty and with very obsequious manner, hows to the king.

The king says: "Naboth, I want to trade vineyards with you. I want your vineyard for a kitchen garden, and I will give a great deal better vineyard in place of it; or, if you prefer money for it, I will give you cash."

"Oh, no," says Naboth, "I cannot trade off my little place, nor can I sell it. It is the old homestead. I got it of my father and he of his father, and I cannot let the old place go out of my hands."

In a great state of petulancy King Ahab went into the house and flung himself on the bed and turned his face to the wall in a great pout.

pont.

His wife, Jezebel, comes in and she says.

"What is the matter with you? Are you

""
"Oh," he says, "I feel very blue. I have set my heart on getting that kitchen garden, and Naboth will neither trade or sell, and to

and Naboth will neither trade or seil, and to be defeated by a common gardener is more than I cau stand."

"Oh. pshaw," says Jezebel, "don't go on that way Get up and eat your dinner and stop moping. I will get for you that kitchen marden." garden."
Then Jezebel borrowed her husband's sig-

Then Jezebel borrowed her husband's sig-met or seal, for then, as now, in those lands kings never signed their names, but had a ring with the royal name engraved on it, and that impressed on a royal letter or document was the signature. She stamped her hus-band's name on a proclamation which resulted in getting Naboth tried for treason against the king and two perjured witnesses, some their in getting Naboth tried for treason against the king, and two perjured witnesses swore their souls away with the life of Naboth, and he was stoned to death and his property came to the crown, and so Jezebel got for her husband and herself the kitchen garden.

But while the wild street dogs were rending the dead body of poor Naboth, Elijah, the prophet, tells them of other canines that will after awhile have a free banquet, saying: "Where dogs lick the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood even thine."

Where dogs lick the blood of Nabeth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine."
And sure enough, three years after, Ahab wounded in battle, his chariot dripping with the carnage, dogs stood under it lapping his life's blood. And a little afterward his wife, Jezebel, who had been his chief adviser in crime, stands at her palace window and sees Jehu, the enemy, approaching to take possession of the palace. And to make herself look as attractive as possible and queenly to the very last, she decorated her person, and according to Oriental custom closed her eyes, and very last, she decorated her person, and according to Oriental custom closed her eyes and ran a brush dipped in a black powder along the long eye-lashes, and then from the window she glared her indignation upon Jehn. As he rode to the gates in his charlot he shouted to the slaves in her room: "Throw her down!" But no doubt the slaves halted a moment from such work of assassination, yet, knowing Queen Jezebel could be no more to them, and the conquerer, Jehn, would be everything, as he shouted again: "Throw her down," they seized her and bore her struggling and cursing to the window casement and hurled her forth till she came tumbling to the earth, striking it just in time to let Jehu's horses trample her and the charnet wheels roll over her. While Jehu is inside at the table refreshing himself after the excitement he refreshing himself after the excitement be orders his servants to go out and bury the dead queen. But the wild street dogs had, for the third time, appeared on the scene, and they had removed all her body except those parts which, in all ages, dogs are by strange in-stinct or brutal superstition kept from touch-ing after death—the palms of the hands and

the soles of the feet. All this appalling scene of ancient history was the result of a wife's bad advice to a husband, of a wife's struggle to advance her husband's interests by unlawful means. Ahab and Jezebel got the kitchen garden of Naboth, but the dogs got them. The trouble all began when this mistaken wife aroused her husband out of his melancholy by the words of the text:

"Arise, and eat bread, and let thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth."

19 7 The influence suggested by this subject is an 40 influence you never before heard discoursed on and may never hear again, but a most potent and semi-omnipotent influence, and decides the course of individuals, families, nations, centuries and eternities. I speak of wifely ambition, good and bad. How important that every wife have her ambition, an elevated, righteness and divinely-amproved ambition.

every wife have her ambition, an elevated, righteous and divinely-approved ambition.

And here let me say, what I am most anxious for is that woman, not waiting for the rights denied her or postponed, promptly and decisively employ the rights she already has in possession. Some say she will be in fair way to get all her rights when she gets the right to the ballot box. I wish that the experiment might be tried and settled. I would like to see all the women vote and then watch the result. I do not know that it would change anything for the better. Most wives and daughters and sisters would vote as their husbands and fathers and brothers voted. Nearly all the families that I know are solidly republican or fathers and brothers voted. Nearly all the families that I know are solidly republican or democratic or prohibition. Those families all voting would make more votes, but no difference in the result. Besides that, as now at the polls men are bought up by the thousands, women would be bought up by the thousands. The more voters the more opportunity for political corruption. We have several million more voters now than are for the public good.

We are told that female suffrage would cor-

We are told that female suffrage would correct two evils—the rum business and the insufficiency of woman's wages. About the rum business if have to say that multitudes of women drink, and it is no unusual thing to see them in the restaurants so overpowered the wine and beer that they can hardly sit up, while there are many so-called respectable restaurant, where they can go and take their champagne and hot toldy all alone. Mighty temperance voters those women would make. Besides that, the wives of the rum-sellers would have to vote in the interest of their husband's business, or have a time the inverse of felicitous. Besides that, millions of respectable and refined women in America would probably not vote at all, because they do not want to go to the polls, and, on the other hand, womanly roughs would all go the polls, and that might make woman's vote on the wrong side. There is not in my mind much prospect of the expulsion of drunkenness by female suffrage. We are told that female suffrage would con

As to woman's wages to be corrected by woman's vote, I have not much faith in that. Women are harder on women than men are. Masculine employers are mean enough in treatment of women, but if you want to hear treatment of women, but if you want to hear beating down of prices and wages in perfection, listen how some women treat washerwomen and dressmakers and female servants. Mrs. Shylock is more merciless than Mr. Shylock. Women, I fear, will never get righteous wages through woman's vote, and as to unfortunate womanhood, women are far more cruel and unforgiving than men are. After a woman has made shipwreck of her character, men generally drop her, but women do not so much drop her as hurl her with the force of a catapult clear out and off and down and under.

I have not much faith that woman will ever get merciful consideration and justice through, woman suffrage, yet I like experiments, and some of my friends in whose judgment I have confidence are so certain that alleviation

ably, passed beyond the line of his own narrow groove. Limited in resources, a bachelor, perhaps sewing on his own buttons by mean of a darning needle and a piece of linen threadhe is a fair illustration of a victim of the commonplace. But tonight he has wandered through the streets of Veronafeasted with the Capulets, and joined in the dissipations of romantic high life without malice and without remorse. His scope of thoughs is widened, and uncottony is conquered for a while: The soft music, the changing lights, the beauty of the pageant, haunt his memory for many days, and are a food of a delicate and satisfying nature to his poorly-fed mind. Certainly, my luxarious friend of the Union League, you could not appreciate the enormous benefit of a mild spree by proxy for a dollar, but amusements should be considered on Benthamite principles and you, with your lavish opportunities, represent the minority. If the stage can even for an hour, shed variety and innecessity most honestly fulfilled. If, in so doing, it also adds practical instruction, then welcome is the information so conveyed, but such benefits are not objective but are accessory. There is no urgent necessity to improve humantly on Gradgrind principles, and if there is, the stage has not secured the contract to do it. Many would keep the face of Isis covered, if, when revealed, they gazed upon a corpse.

It is difficult in so abrupt a reference to such with his When

"Young man, when I see you a standin' out youder at one o' the back cornders, I knowed what you was after, an' I let sister Aikens o' long on home by herself, so as me an' you' could settle it betwix' ourselves; jes' you an'

"You got the advantage of me, sir."
"I know I has, an' I'm goin' to keep it.

ce. Life

upon a corpse.

It is difficult in so abrupt a reference to such a subject, to escape misconstruction. It should not appear that this assumption of the purpose of the drama is an affront to the dignity of the art, or a deterioration of its value. Victor Hugo did not blunder when he said, "The beautiful is as useful as the useful, perhaps upone so. "For all that we witness of beauty,
All grandeur affecting us most,
Passes into eternal possession,
And can nevermore be lost." MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY, "I shall first stick a pin right in thar, sir, whar you names the preachin' o' the blessed gospel, er ruther the tryin' to do it. You names it meanness an' foolishness, an' I'll now ast you your name, although I hain't a doubt

"My name's none o' your business, sir. An. "My name's none o' your business, sir. Answer my question."
"Umph, humph! Well, you know, Mister—Rogers—I'll call you that jes' for the sake o' the argument so to speak—that when one man astes a question, sometimes before he can git his answer he's liable to have more'n one uestion ast of him hisself. I'll put you another. Wern't you or wern't you not the one that chawed paper an' rolled it in a wad, and looked at me, an' flipped it from your fingers, an' a leetle more an' it would have struck one o' the female persons o' the congregation; an' done it more'n wunst, at that?"

"I shan't answer that question, sir, neither, None o' your business, nor the business o' no other clodhopping, deceitful old cuss."

The preacher's eyes moistened as he said, in

Here Mr. Gunn made a brief pause, in or-er, it seemed to snuff the air. Then he proder, it seemed to snuff the air. Then he proceeded:

"I come back in here determin'd in my mind to ast you, like Abner ast Asahet, to turn to the left, or turn to the right, any way you choosen, so as to not be a follerin' arfter me; and I've jes' a minute ago made my pra'ar to Godamighty to not let me cry 'ithout were His will, an' ef it were to let me cry good, and, bless His holy name, He have heerd me, an' I feel 'em a-comin'."

They were, indeed, coming drop by drop, quicker and quicker, though his face was wreathed with smiles.

"Now I aln't o' keerin' not'so mighty much about the names you named me, but did you mean to say, sir, that the preachin' o' the blessed gospel is meanness and foolishness?"

"I did, you old—"

These were the last words of the chieftain then and there. The preacher took a step rearward, doubled his fist and dealt upon the assailant's breast a blow that prostrated him upon his back at the foot of the pulpit. Snatching his came as he was falling, he raised it aloft.

"Now try to rise if you dare," cried Mr.

it aloft.

"Now try to rise if you dare," cried Mr.
Gunn, whose eyes were floods of tears, "an' I'll
scatter that pulpit with your brains."

"My God!" cried Rogers.

"Them's the words, sir; them's the very
words. Before I let you up I'm going to make
you beg Godamighty's pardon; an' ef you don't
do it 'ithout, I'm goin' to git down on you an
choke you tell you do."

"You got the advantage of me sir."

Come, sir. I got no time to tarry long. Out ith it. You sorry for your impudence to God, amighty in His own house? No mealy-mouth in about it. Out ith it. Sorry or not sorry, whach?" whach?"
The prostrate man looked up, and he afterward declared that if he had ever seen the bad man it was on that occasion, in the weeping eyes that were bent upon him.
"I'm sorry, Mr. Gunn."
"All right, so fur, sir; but tell me, now, is it a godly sorrow, or is it you're sorry because you're kneeked flat on your back, an' ain't quite shore you ain't goin' to be beat into safe sage meat?"
"I'l-I-reckon, Mr. Gunn, it's-it's-asome o' both."
"That's ies' what I 'enclosed, Howh years." some o' both."

"That's jes' what I 'spicioned. Howh never,
I'm thankful you got on that gainin gaotind.
Know the Lord's pra'ar?"

"Of course I do, Mr. Gunn."

"Say it."

Rogers hesitated.

"Say it, I tell you."

"Won't you give a man time to think it

"I thought you knowed it. Said you did." I do Mr. Gunn, but it's been so long "I do Mr. Gunn, but it's been so long since-"

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

"Stop it, sir, "cried the preacher, with almost a shriek. "Call that the Lord's pra'ar? My goodness of gracious of merciful heavens! Look at me, Tom Rogers; I heerd o' you some time back. You an' your gang betwixt you driv Br'er Pilcher away from the pastorship in this church, an' shaved his horse's tail off."

"I didn't, Mr. Gunn, God knows I didn't."

"Very well, maybe you didn't; but you know who done it, and you could ov perwented it. But let that go. You ain't goin' to shave my horse ner let him be shaved. I got no anexity on that pint o' the case. But now you look at me. Look straight at me. I fain't goin' to tell 'bout this here fracus here perwiden' I hear that you've broke up them Arabs, as you call yourselves, or done your level best a-tryin', and afterward you'll try to behave yourself when you are in the house of God." A Bichard M. Johnston, in Mr. Absalon

behave yourself when you are in the house of God."—Richard M. Johnston, in Mr. Absalom Billingslea, and Other Georgia Folk. posing a edge, but ce like a

rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear. Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline. JAMES PYLE, New York DUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFAC tion from the use of our "fromeled" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 600, or a book of 50 for 26. We have also the above form with even lines bank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "fromes note with mortgage clause." We send the paid, 100 in a book, for 600; 100 in a book for the constitution.

Allow your Clothing-

Paint, or Woodwork,

washed in the old

be defeated by a common gardener is more than I can stand."

the dead body of poor Naboth, Etjiah, the prophet, telt hem of other canines that we properly the tells them of other canines that we properly the tells of the properly the plate of the properly the plate of the properly the plate of the plate. And some enough, three years after, Ahab wounded in battle, his charted disping his the cannage, dogs stood under it inping his dezeled, who had been his chief advised in circumstances and the sole of the plate. And to make herself look very last, she decorated her person and according to Oriental custom closed her eyes and ran a hurst dipped in a black powder all of the properly the properly the plate. And to make herself look very last, she decorated her person and according to Oriental custom closed her eyes and ran a hurst dipped in a black powder all of the properly the properly the plate of the properly t

"Arse, and eat bread, and lot thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth."

The influence suggested by this subject is an influence you never before heard discoursed on and may never hear again, but a most potent and semi-omnipotent influence, and decides the course of individuals. families, nations, centuries and eternities. I speak of wifely ambition, good and bad. How important that every wife have her ambition, an elevated, righteous and divinely-approved ambition.

And here let me say, what I am most anxious for is that woman, not waiting for the rights denied her or postponed, promptly and decisively employ the rights she already has in possession. Some say she will be in fair way to get all her rights when she gets the right to the ballot box. I wish that the experiment might be tried and settled. I would like to see all the women vote and then watch the result. I do not know that it would change anything for the better. Most wives and daughters and sisters would vote as their husbands and fathers and brothers voted. Nearly all the families that I know are solidly republican or democratic or prohibition. Those families all voting would make more votes, but no difference in the result. Besides that, as now at the polis men are bought up by the thousands. The more voters the more opportunity for political corruption. We have several million more votes now than are for the public good.

We are told that female suffrage would cor-

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, 6

TO THE WOMEN.

Dr. Talmage at the Tabernacie Yesterday.

"Wifely Ambition, Good and Bad."

The Old Mary of Ahab and Saboth Told in a Graphic Manner - Something On Woman's Softrage.

Belouting Charles of Something On Woman's Softrage.

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The Ling and late of the Woman's Charles of Softrage Charles of Softrage.

The Ling and late of the Woman's Charles of Softrage Char

men. De Tocqueville, whose writings will be potential and quoted while the world lasts, ascribes his successes to his wife and stop moping. I will get for you that kitchen garden.

Then Jezebel borrowed her husband's signet or seal, for then, as now, in those lands kings never signed their names, but had a ring with the royal name engraved on it, and that impressed on a royal letter or document was the signature. She stamped her husband's name on a proclamation which resulted in getting Naboth tried for treason against the king, and two perjured witnesses swore their souls away with the life of Naboth, and he was stoned to death and his property came to the crown, and so Jezebel got for her husband and herself the kitchen garden.

But while the wild street dogs were rending the dead body of poor Naboth, Elijah, the prophet, tells them of other canines that will after awhile have a free banquet, saying: "Where dogs lick the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick the blood, geven thine."

And sure enough, three years after, Ahab wounded in battle, his chariot dripping with the carnage, dogs stood under it lapping his life's blood. And a little afterward his wife, Jezebel, who had been his chief adviser in crime, stands at her palace window and sees Jehu, the enemy, approaching to take posses Jehu, the enemy, approaching to the last whose writings will be potential and quoted while the was successes to his wice and sacribs and successes to his successes to his men. .

De Tocqueville, whose writings will be po-

when this mistaken wife aroused her husband out of his melan. And yet were so the terms of the course of a mental point which is said to have neither length, breadth and semi-complotent influence, and decide the course of individuals. families, nate of the course of individuals, families, nate of the course of individuals. families, nate of the point of the course of individuals. families, nate of the course of individuals. families, nate of the point of the course of individuals. families, nate of the point of the course of individuals. I speak of wifely ambition, good and bad. How important of the course of t

poraries. How important that it be an Improved opportunity!

While the French warriors on their way to Rheims had about concluded to give up attacking the castle at Troyes, because it was so heavily garrisoned, Joan of Arc entered the room and told them they would be inside the castle in three days. "We would willingly wait six days," said one of the leaders. "Sir!" she cried out, "you shall be in it to-morrow," and under her leadership on the morrow they entered. On a smaller scale every man has garrisons to subdue and obstacles to level, and every wife may be an inspired Joan of Arc to

every wife may be an inspired Joan of Arc to her husband. "What a noble, wifely ambition, the determination, God helping, to accompany her companion across the stormy sea of this life and together gain the wharf of the Celestial City! Coax him along with you! You cannot drive him there. You cannot mag him there; but you can coax him there. That is God's plan. He coaxes us all the way—coaxes us out of our sins, coaxes us to accept pardon, coaxes us to beaven. If we reach that blessed place it will be through a prolonged and divine coaxing. By the same process take your companion, and then you will get there as well, and all your household. Do just the opposite to your neighbor. Her wifely ambition is all for this world, and a disappointed and vexed and unhappy creature she will be all the way. Her residence may be better than yours for the few years of earthly stay, but she will move out of it as to her body into a house about five and a half feet long and about three feet wide and two feet high, and concerning her soul's destination. "What a noble, wifely ambition, the deter-

crust. And the platter of one royal satisfac-tion touched at the center shall disappear only tion touched at the center shall disappear only to make room for a beggar's crust, and the golden plate of one royal satisfaction, touched at the center, shall disappear only to make room for the coming up of some richer and grander regalement.

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[h09—1wk]

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February 18th, at Concordia Hall.



THE CONSTITUTION: Published Daily and Weekly

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

A Bill That Ought Not to Pass. It is to be feared that our congressmen are not as particular as they should be in drawing the line of legislation. Our government is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, but this fact

nently lost sight of by those who are selected to originate and formulate the laws of the country. They seem to imagine that the government is something apart from and superior to the people.

This tendency is illustrated by the bill

which recently passed the house excluding from the mails at rates of second-class matter such publications as the "libraries" issued by the various publishing houses. These libraries include not only the reprints of the Harpers, Munro, and Cassell, but new editions of American novels by Ticknor & Co.

Just what the government gains by increasing the postage on these publications would, perhaps, be difficult to say, but not a very large amount. The people, however, gain nothing, and the people are the real party at interest. The publications on which the additional tax is to be levied-for the increase of postage is in the nature of a tax-comprise a great variety of cheap and choice literature, and it is the only really cheap literature which the public have an opportunity to buy.

The increase of postage will have the effect of excluding it from the mails, so that the government will not only not derive any benefit from the increased tax, but the people, for whose benefit the government organized, and in whose interest it ought to be managed, will be deprived of literature which is not only cheap, but choice.

The house bill ought to be killed in the

Dr. McGLYNN and Henry George have fallen out. It is not an easy matter for two cranks to live together in a small party. The Illness of Mr. Crowley,

One of the most conspicuous figures in Central Park in New York is Mr. Crowley. All the visitors make it a point to call on him, and although he never says anything, he succeeds in interesting and entertaining

Mr. Crowley is not a man. He is a fiveyear-old chimpanzee, and one of the largest of his species. Just why he is called by the name of Crowley is a mystery, but during recent severe spell of pneumonia the dailies of the metropolis have spoken of him with great respect, and they have made it a point each morning to report his condition. The Graphic, the World, and other papers, have printed broadsides of illustrations, showing the patient in every conceivable posture, and with every shade of expression upon his mobile countenance. The latest bulletins state that Mr. Crowley is about to pull through, and he is complimented upon him. Milk punch, however, has saved his life, and he will soon be as strong as two men. When he is full grown he will be able

to crush a horse to death. The recovery of Mr. Crowlev appears to be hailed with joy by the New Yorkers, and they eagerly read every scrap of news about him. They are delighted to learn that Mr. Crowley has resumed his old trick of scratching his head with his toe, and wiping his eye with his elbow, while he thrusts out his long, pendulous underlip, clicking his teeth and blinking his eyes. The prominence given to this interesting invalid is a curious stration of the contagiousness of humor. Here we have the spectacle of a great city, and, indeed, one-third of the cor entering into the spirit of a joke which has nothing in it but a big sick monkey. We are a queer people. We eannot be serious long. It is a mistake to suppose that we are absorbed in business. Fun is evidently the main thing we are after, and when w can't get it out of anything else we will take

EDITOR MURAT HALSTEAD is of the opinion that he knows more about the treatment of the negroes at the south than Governor Bullock. There is no doubt that Editor Halstead is a very wise man-in his

"The First Gentleman in Europe." It has always been the settled conviction of the English people that the prince of Wales, by virtue of his station, and all that sort of thing, was the first gentleman in

This may be flattering to British pride but in point of fact, there is nothing in it. The other night the prince went with a party of boon companions to the Opera Comique. His royal highness had been to the races, where his horse had scored a victory. Elated with triumph and flushed ith wine, the prince took a box with his friends, and in a very short time proceeded to make himself conspicuous. So in the play reflecting upon the morals of the upper classes attracted his attention, and he ke out into a loud laugh. He leaned out of the box, talking louder than the performers on the stage. Then withdrawing himself from view, he kept up such a racket as to excite the indignation of the audience. The leading actress was terribly ortified, and the tears streamed down her cheeks. A: last the hilarous party left the theater, and the play went on, to every-

When the first gentleman in Europe delights in drunken rowdylsm, we cannot expect other gentlemen, beneath him in the
social scale, to be very particular about
their morals and manners. The present
prince of Wales appears to be following the
example of the other Wales who afterwards
became George the Fourth, George was
about the wickedest man of his day. He
was a drunkard, a gambler and a roue. He When the first gentleman in Europe de-

never told the truth, and was false and treacherous in all the relations of life. He delighted in low conspiracy, and frequently went out with the town boys, breaking vindows and making trouble for the police. It was once fondly hoped that the old-fashioned Wales was the last of his kind, but England now looks upon another, who at the mature age of forty-seven, exhibits all the follies and vices of a youthful blackguard just out of the slums.

"Noblesse oblige" is a saying in which the prince evidently takes no stock. He knows that his royal person is secure. No man is going to knock him down. No policeman can arrest him. He is a law unto himself. Will England be satisfied with such a ruler when he mounts the throne? Perhaps, after all, it is well that he is just what he is. More than once nations have risen in their wrath and hurled profligate rulers from their places. Albert Edward should profit by the lessons of history before

EDITOR MEDILL should hurry home and ake charge of his Chicago Tribune. It is now edited by an imbecile

THE Graphic says that Grover Cleveland is the man. This is apparently a quotation from THE CONSTITUTION.

Where Mr. George Should Go. Mr. Henry George proposes to vote with the democratic party this year because he believes it is the only genuine free trade We trust that Mr. George will vote party. with the democratic party and for the democratic candidates; but if he proposes to vote that way because he believes the democratic party is a free trade party, he is most woefully mistaken.

Some of the agents and tools of the whisky ring are trying to make it a free trade party, but they will fail. Even Mr. Morrison is not the free trader that he was. He started out to be one, but his dear democratic constituents nipped him in the bud, as it were, and when he again becomes a candidate for congress it will be found that his

tariff views have been horizontally revised. Under Brother Morrison's manipulations. Mr. Carlisle started out to be a free trader, but he missed defeat only by the skin of his teeth, and the probability is that hereafter he will not seriously tamper with a weapon that is loaded.

The fact of the matter is that if Mr. leorge wants to join a free trade party, he will have to get up one of his own. Editor Watterson and Editor Medill will join it, but if he wants to drum up votes he will have to go to Great Britain.

THE editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is probably the only man in America who believes that Hayes was elect-

The Removal of Libby Prison. The silence of the southern press in the matter of the proposed removal of the Richmond Libby prison to Chicago, where it is to be exhibited for speculative purposes, has at last been broken. The Richmond State enters the following spirited protest:

In the interview held with one of the persons Chicago who have determined to buy Libby pr and have it removed to that city, it was stated the removal would probably be objected to, removal is objected to, and with good reason. southern people have no cause for shame in this old building. If want and privation were felt by those confined within its walls, like want and privation commed within its wairs, like wair and privation were shared by the impoverished and stricken people in the city round about. But it is for the best interests of this country that every attempt to perpetuate sectional animosities should be resisted and overcome. To set up Libby prisen in a northern overcome. The see appendix of people inspect it under the guidance of mercenaries whose daily task will be exaggeration, is to contrive a new means for intensifying whatever remains of hostility to the his strength of character in refusing to take whisky except when it was forced upon son's island, but they want none of the reminders of those prison-pens set up in their midst. They have

no desire to perpetuate animosity and unforgiveness towards the people of the north.

If it be not too late—and we trust that it is not—let steps be taken at once to prevent the removal from this city of an object that should have been road to the ground long ago—a removal that can result in no good, but, on the contrary, is fraught with evil to the coming generations of our common country. No project that could be conceived by the worst enemy of the American people could be more dangerous than the rebuilding of this old and crumbling prison as a temple of south-hate.

The very same points contained in the

The very same points contained in the State's editorial are also made by Captain James H. Workman, who fought through the war in the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry. He writes to the mayor of Richmond, warning him against "the vile scheme," and recommending the burning of the prison in preference to its removal. Captain Workman states that he lost a father and two brothers in the war, but he bears no ill will towards the south, and does not desire to see any monument or relic exhibited that will tend to keep alive the passions of the

late struggle. Under all the circumstances Richmond had better keep the old prison. It is a part of her history, and if it does not add to her glory it reflects no disgrace upon her. In Richmond it will not be used to injure the southern people. It will be devoted to no base and unworthy purpose. The atmosphere of peace will brood over it, and the industries of peace will flourish in and around it. By all means, let Richmond keep the old Libby. Chicago has no right to it and no honest, patriotic interest in it.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MR. HIGGINS is missed in Washington. THE GRAPHIC ALLUDES to Mr. Henry James

s a celebrity. THE NEW YORK SUN'S office cat has not been shipped to Washington.

THE REPORT THAT Congressman Candler thinks the tariff question is funny is probably

THE BEST THING in Bismarck's recent speech was the sentence: "We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world."

WHEN A BROKEN telephone wire falls across an electric light wire and trails in the street t is certain death to come in contact with it. So Mrs. D. P. Bowers has decided to retire from the stage. It would have been better for her fame if she had retired ten

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, the English physician who operated on the German crown prince's throat, has refused \$30,000 to come to this country to treat a prominent citizen.

And yet \$30,000 is a very respectable fee.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Dumas's Works. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please tell me the order in which the works of Dumas the elder should be read?

The order, as nearly as we can decide, should be:

The order, as nearly as we can decide, should be: The Three Musketeers, Twenty Years After, The Viscount de Bragetonia. The Count of Monte Christo precedes the Son, the Wife, and the Count-ess of M. nte Christo. Joseph Balsamo precedes the Queen's Necklass.

Oueen Victoria, Etc. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: To what church does Queen Victoria belong; and do they have auricular confessions in any Episcopal church in this country or in England?

F. H.

country or in England?

1. Queen Victoria is an Episcopalian in England and a Presbyterian in Scotland, ex-officio; personally, she is said to be; inclined toward Presbyterianiem. 2. Yes, there are two or three churches in New York, we believe, where auricular confession is advised by the ministers, who also inxuriate in being called Father This and Father That. We don't know about England, but American get their fashions in religion from abroad just as our dudes cet their state.

Volapuk.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Who invented the B. H. B. new language "Volapuk."

Johnson Martin Schleyer, a Catholic priest, of Baden.

Political Parties. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: How long have he different political parties held power? S. H. R. The federalists were in power from 1797 to 1801, then John Adams was p eddenf. Then, under efferson, Madison and Monroe, the republic who afterward became democrats, were in power to 1825. Then whigs, with John Quincy Adams, were in power one term; after them the democrats, with Jackson and Van Buren, held power for three terms; then the whigs held one term and the democrats followed, and then the whigs again, until in 1853 held one term and the democrats followed, and then the whigs again, until in 1853. the democrate came into power for two terms. In 1861 the republicans came in—successors to the whigs, not the old republicans who had become democrats in Jefferson's adminisration and continued in power until the election

Our Road Laws. EDS. CONSTITUTION: Has the state of Georgia the constitutional right under her road laws to compel cisizens to perform labor of an involuntary nature?

JOHN.

Yes, there is no doubt about it.

Professor Conwell's Lecture. The people of this city will enjoy a rare treat in the lecture of Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., at Trinity church tomorrow evening. He in many respects the most attractive lecturer on the American platform. He was for many years the war correspondent of the New York Tribune, in Europe. After returning to this ountry he united with the Baptist church, and is now pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist church in the city of Philadelphia. He draws tremendous crowds in the great cities of the north. He delivered three lectures at Chau-tauqua two years ago, and Dr. Vincent said of them that they were the best delivered from that platform. He will lecture either on "A Jolly Earthquake" or "Acres of Diamonds." The people of this city cannot afford to miss hearing him. It is said the lecture room of Trinity church will accommodate twelve hunlred. It will certainly be crowded.

THE MAN UP A TREE. Eccentric John Haywood and His Unique

Washington Domicile.
From the Brooklyn Standard Union.
No mere nest, but five or six large rooms up nt, credited from Vermont, hit a new thing and ade himself famous. There is no mistake about that his name is forever linked in the galaxy of ed people of history, and, too, quite as

He has two houses up in the trees, the one he first He has two houses up in the trees, the one he first built consisting of three large rooms and a halony as large as a room, and in another clump of trees a new and larger house higher up in the trees, contain three letories, a dancing pavilion, a well furnished kitchen, bedroom, balcony, library all well furnished, and even an upright plano. These houses are not built upon or attached to the trees; they stand on high trestles, so that the topmost branches of the tall trees pierce in their natural directions through all the rooms. in their natural directions through all the rooms, giving, in all the different seasons within the com partments, the exact flora of nature. Canvas is closely fitted around the limbs of these trees where they pierce the roof and floors and walls of the room to make them water-tight and prevent the

sounds of abrasion.

One can sit in his library or kitchen and pluck green leaves or acorns where his pet squirrels have left them. In the dead of winter, while the lim are bare without and the snows are flying, Hay-wood can sit in his carpeted room with his books, and feet at his oil stove, and rest his head and arms upon a limb sprouting with verdure, while wither that same tree is denuded in the coma winter. These houses are approached by an inclined plane of plank from the higher portions of the hill up to the lower story, where there is a door securely locked and bolted and whence he mounts by regular enclosed stairways to the apartm There were several visitors, ladies and gentlemen, who had come into the inclosure to see the "mon-ster," and they regarded him distantly, with curi-osity and awe. He politely waved them away, saying he was "not receiving today:"

INTERESTING AGE FOR WOMEN. The Latest Fad in Polite Society is Platonic Friendship.

From the Buffalo News.
"The latest fad," said a shrewd old maid "The latest fad," said a shrewd old maid, who keeps a keen eye on all that goes on in society and has the entree everywhere, "is for the young men of twenty or twenty-five to firt with some woman of thirty-five or forty. I don't think there is anything wrong in these attachments—the friend-ship is purely Platonic. I asked for an explanation from my big brother, and he says a woman is never interesting until she is thirty. 'Girls say yes to everything you say,' he said, 'or else they are so smart there is no enduring them.' A woman, when she gets to be twenty-eight or thirty, finds out that if she holds her own she must have something bef she holds her own she must have so nd a handsome face, so she reads and tries to be ill informed. They learn to be toleran; of other's ideas and not to preface every adjective with 's.'
"Young men of twenty to twenty five know m

than their seniors in literary matters, and more than they do themselves later. They are awfully book learned, I tell you, and use less slang but a great deal more profamity than we do. So I suppose that is why they catch on the old girls. You just talk with a man of thirty-five and you find that all be thinked is business. he thinks of is business. Oh, yes! You just talk with a girl—one of our set—and it is dress, dress, and nothing else. Of course the boys don't marry these old girls. Men seem afraid of a woman who igh to be an equal, but such a w makes a very pleasant companion for a tete-a-tete.

Miss Cornella Shock's Arrival.

A citizen of Portland, Me., was annoyed t receive a few days ago a letter from his sister in the country saying that she would send a friend, Miss Cornella Shock, to spendsome time with his family. It was an unusual liberty even for a sister to take, but the family made the best of it, put the spare room in order and waited for Miss Shock. She didn't arrive on the day exceeded by the control of the spare of the day exceeded by the control of the spare of the day exceeded by the spare of foom in order and wanted for Alias Shock. one didn't arrive on the day expected, but on the fol-lowing morning the expressman left a long box at the door. In it was Miss Cornella Shock—a full sized young woman made entirely from the 'shoclings' of corn. The face was made of husks care fully pierced; the hair was of corn silk; the body and limbs of stalks and the elaborate custome was a skillful combination, made entirely from the pro-ducts of a shock of corn.

A Brave Man

From the New York Epoch.

When a famous man performs a noble deed, the whole world is sure to learn of it. We all know the story of Sir Philip Sydney, who, when mortally wounded, gave his glass of water to a dying soldier, saying: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine." In the ordinary walks of every day life, one not infrequently hears of equally noble deeds. For example, a New York gentleman of the asme of Simeon A. Bernheimer died last Sunday, of whom it is related that on one occasion when everybody field in terio; from a man stricken with smallpox, and crying out for a drink of water, Mr. Bernheimer went to him and assuaged his thirst, justifying his act by saying: "What is my life worth when compared with helping this poor fellow." Brave actions like this one make us all feel that the world is not quite so bed as some pecalmins would have us be lieve.

A STRANGE AFFLICTION. One of the Most Remarkable Cases of a Pe-

culiar Disease. From the Cincinnati Enquirer A large, middle aged lady, dressed in deep black, stepped into central station about ten o'clock

last night.

She seemed to be suffering, and shook like a leaf.
Lieutenant 8:hmidt, seeing her evident distress
and embarrassment, invited her into the office and
inquired what she wished.

inquired what she wished.
"I want to know my name and where I live,"
was the startling reply. "I know that my first
name is Louisa, and that I live somewhere on
Eighth street, near a bridge. For the life of me I an't remember my husband's name or the nur The lady began to cry hysterically, and soon was

so far overcome by nervous prostration that the wagon was called and took her to the city hospital. wagon was called and took her to the city hospital. It was thought at first that the woman had beet drinking, and that liquor had caused her lack o memory. Such proved not to be the fact.

At the hospital she was attended by Dr. Hussey and the matters who appeared her already and the same a

At the hospital she was attended by Dr. Hussey and the matron, who questioned her closely, and, finally, for from her that during the evening she had eaf ed on a family ramed Behr. Riving at 556 Vine street. She also said that the first two letters of her hussand's name were Pr, but not another letter could she remember. Their young child had died Saturday, and on this account 8 ie was in mourning. The little ones name was Erminna, but again she utterly broke down when she tried to recall the last name. call the last name

call the last name.

She was sent to the ward and treated for nervous prostration. Later inquiry at the residence of the Behr family, developed that the patient was Mrs. Louisa Fries, whose husband, Joseph, is manager.

of the Queen City Disinfectant company. They live on Eighth street, near the Milicreek bridge. "These cases," said Dr. Hossey, "are very rare. In several years there have been a few at this hospital, probably two or three. Mrs. Fries's affliction pital, probably two of three. Mrs. Free's antecomis one of the most remarkable that has c.m.; up in my experience. The medical term for the disease is amnesic aphasia, which means loss of memory for words or date. It is caused by hemorrhage or the plugging of an artery, and most often comes from a sudden shock. Medically speaking, it is a lesion of the third frontal convolusion on the left side of the brain and the island of Reil or fifth lobe of the brain. Mrs. Fries, from the marks on her clothing, seems to have fallen, and probably the shock has placed her in this con Tilistate is most often found when a per son is suffering from paralysis, and the remarkable feature of Mrs. Fries's case is that it is not attended by this paralysis. It may come upon her, however

Mis. Fries's husband called at the central shortly after one o'clock this morning, and was directed

He thought that perhaps grief over the loss of CRAZED BY READING DIME NOVELS

How "Walloping Pete" and "Panther Mike"
Affected Two Cleveland Boys. CLEVELAND February 12 .- Victor Pejano, the nineteen-year-old son of respectable parents residing on Superior street, is a victim of the dime novel ading mania. Last summer he loaded himselfith revolvers and fled westward, with the firm determination of exterminating Indians. He came back hungry and footsore in a few days, but not cured. He refused to go to school or work, and spent his time reading yellow-covered literature. A few days ago he was found in an out house, par-tially nude and in violent spasms. He bit and fought the doctor who was called, insisted that his ame was "Bloody Bill, the terror of Grizzly Gulch. and talked incoherently of "Walloping Pete," and "Panther Mike," A nine-year-old brother of the young man, who had also pored over the same kind f literature, was recently found parading the street with a loaded revolver in his hand.

"Blizzard" in the Dictionary.

From the New York Sun. The new Philogical dictionary (the only stan-

dard dictionary in which the word "blizzard" is ment'oned) says (Part III., page 925): "Blizzard. U. S. [A modern word, prob. more or less onomatopœie; suggestive words are blow, biast, blister, bluster: the Fr. blesser, to wound, has also been conjectured, but there is nothing to indicate a
French origin. As applied to a 'snow squall,' the ord became general in the American newspapers word became general in the American hewapiers during the severe winter of 1880-81; but, according to the Milwaukee Republican, 4 March, 1881, 1t had been so applied in the Northern Vindicator (Esher-ville, Ill.) between 1820 and 1870.] "2. A furious blast of frost, wind and blinding

snow, in which man and beast frequently perish; a 'snow squall.' Hence, blizzardly, blizzardous, a."

Where to Marry. om the St. Louis Republican.

William C. Bronwell lectured recently on "Women of France." Among the things he said were: "Large eyes and fine faces are as scarce in France as fine forms are abundant. Balzac divides the French women into two classes-the old and as it is here, but at present it is very rare. Dye is * * Marriage is the great aim of the French, and to the extent that an American woman would be ashamed of. There is no place there for the French spinster. Marriage in France is, as it were, the bride's turning out party. * * * Here female interest in men ceases at marriage but there the design to shine socially thus stimulated by marriage.

MISSING LINKS.

Emma Abbott, the singer, is said to be worth Strawberries are elling at twenty cents a

The Japanese hitch a horse in the street by ying his forlegs together.e Congressman Tillman, of South Carolina,

says that the overcoat is a northern luxury, un-worthy of a man with blood in his veins. A laundry which stands in the shadow of a New York church, bears the appropriate legend on its sign-board: "Cleanliness is next to Godli-

It is a growing custom in Germany to place thristmas trees on the graves of children. On many of them are burning tapers and rich decora-

The state of Sonora, Mexico, levies a tax of \$2 on every baby born within its limits, and charges the farmer five cents for every chicken he raises and fifty cents for every sheep

Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, is endeavoring to reduce her stoutness by fencing and other vigorous exercise. She practices with the foils for two hours daily, her antagonist being the Arch-

About 2,000 species of insects, on an average, have been discovered yearly during the last century. One is almost excusable for thinking that the work of creation is still in progress.

The extreme of prohibition has been exceed in lower Aministra Chapter in the control of the

eached in Iows. A minister of that state refi reached in Iows. A minister of that state refused to marry a couple because the expectant groom was a saloon-keeper. He believed in prohibiting the increase of that tribe of individuals.

Two Dubuque "ladies," both smitten with the same dude, quarreled about the possession of his photograph. One of them, fearing to lose it in the scramble, chucked it into her mouth, obewed it into a wad, and blew it into her rival's face.

Captain Calhoun, who recently died in St. Joseph county, Michigan, had four sons who had not seen each other in 19 years. They met in Chicago on the way to their father's funeral and rode home in the same car, two of them occupying the same seat, yet they did not recognize each other until they met in a livery stable at White Pigeon, where each was trying to get a rig to go to the old homestead.

A peculiar phenomenon was witnessed in A peculiar phenomenon was witnessed in western Minnesota recently. The ground had been covered with several inches of snow. Rain fell upon this and froze. The whole country was covered by this smooth glare of ice. Then a heavy snowstorm fell at the Black hills, in Darota. The snow was accompanied by a howling blizzard. The big deposit of snow at the Black hills was showed bodily over late Minnesota by the tempest. It was a genuine avalanche. A man would have been covered in it to his neek in a second.

covered in it to his neek in a second.

The Catholic population of England is estimated at 1.451,000, of Scotland at 236,000, of Ireland 3,961; total5,631,000. In the colonies there 175,000; in Asia 980,000, in America 2,183,000. In Atostralia 568,600 Catholic British subjects. As queen and empress for majesty reigns over 2,682,000 Catholics. They are represented in the imperial parliament by thirty-two peers and five English and seventy-five Irish members. There are nine Catholics in the privy council, and there are forty Catholic peers, fity-ope haronets, and twenty leads with courtesy fittles.

A HUNT FOR TREASURE

Why the Yacht Maria Went to Sea.

SEARCHING FOR A PIRATE'S GOLD The Strange Story Told at a Washington Dinner Party-Kegs of Gold Buried on the Honduras Coast.

A pleasant little party of politicians and lawyers dined at a private residence in Washington one day early last summer. In the party were ex-Judge A. J. Davidson, of San Francisco; Congressman J. Floyd King, of Louisiana; Lawyer Charles S. Beardsley, of New York, and several others. It is said that ex-Quarantine Commissioner Thomas C. Platt was also one of the diners. Over the wine and cigars some good stories were told. When it came to ex-Judge Davidson's turn, in a quietly earnest manner convincing to his ors, he told this remarkable story :

He was on a pleasure trip round the world in his yacht, being a man of wealth, and was bound from an Australian port to San Francisco, when he was applied to by the United States consul at the port of departure to take a sick man with him on his vessel to San Francisco. The man was an American, and though merely a seaman, was a person of more than ordinary intelligence. The United States consul had been led in consequence to take more interest in him than he ordinarily felt in seamen coming under his care.

THE JUDGE'S STRANGE STORY. The judge found that the sick man was a Mason and heing one himself, he consented to take him along with him. He was a man about sixty years old and evidently in the last stages of consumption. On the passage across the Pacific the judge became interested in his passenger and made him as comfortable as possible. The yacht was, of course, well found possible. The yacht was, of course, well found in all respects, and every delicacy that could possibly be required for an invalid was freely furnished him. In the occupation of caring for his passenger the judge found relief from the tedium of his long passage across the ocean. En route to San Francisco the yacht touched at Honolulu, in the Sandwich islands, the one object of the judge in relief to this prot heing. object of the judge in going to this port being to procure fruit and vegetables for his invalid passenger. On arrival at San Francisco the judge procured the man a passage to his home at the east by way of a railroad across the continent. After landing, however, despite the best of each he failed year, fast pest of care, he failed very fast. The party had settled in their chairs and

The party had settled in their chairs and were giving all their attention to the judge's story, divining from his manner that the interesting part was yet to come.

One day, continued the judge, his sick passenger said to him:

"I feel, sir, that I shall never reach home alive, even if I can retain sufficient strength to begin the trip. You have been more than kind to me, and I think, perhaps, I may give you some information that may be of value to you. A great many years ago, when I was a

you. A great many years ago, when I was a young man, I was one of the crew of a brig en-gaged in the West India trade, and we sailed from Newburyport, Mass. On the return trip from Demerara the brig was overhauled by a pirate vessel and all of the crew of the brig were killed except myself. I was spared, probably, on account of my youth, and I served on board of this vessel for several years, dur-ing which time she mad a myself. ing which time she made many captures. A DYING PIRATE'S SECRET.

"The atrocities committed by this pirate vessel at last became so notorious that the British government fitted out a cruiser on purpose to capture her, and finally, after a hard fight with this cruiser, we were crowded close in to the coast of Honduras, and the skipper was ablied to look for some uncertainty. was obliged to look for some place where h was obliged to look for some place where he could beach the craft and save the immense amount of plunder that was on board. They finally ran through a small opening in a reef and made a landing on a sand key, where the treasure was landed. Here we dug a pit and buried thirty-six kegs of Spanish doubloons, covering them up with conch shells. Two of our men having of Spanish doubloons, covering them up with conch shells. Two of our men having been badly wounded in the fight of the pre-vious day, had died, and their bodies were vious day, had died, and their bodies were placed on top of the covering of cone shells and then sand was shoveled in on top of all. We then all re-embarked on our vessel and put to sea, hoping to be able to elude the cruiser, but in this we were disappointed, for the next morning we discovered her close aboard of us, and the wind dying out entirely,

we were at their mercy.

"They lowered their boats from the British vessel and were soon alongside of us. The captain of the pirate and his crew made a desperate resistance, and finally, some of them finding capture inevitable, jumped overboard and were drowned, and at the close of the action only myself and two others were left alive. We were taken on board the man-of-war and the pirate craft was run ashore and destroyed. I stated to the captain of the man-of-war that I had been captured by the pirate from an American vessel and was reasonable. pirate from an American vessel, and was permitted to serve as one of the crew of the vessel until we arrived at Portsmouth

vessel until we arrived at Portsmouth. The other two men had been wounded in the attack of the boats, and both of them died before reaching England and were buried at sea, so that the only man left alive of the whole crew was myself."

The dying sailor then produced a chart, on which was carefully marked the position of the key where the treasure had been buried, and gave to Judge Davidson certain marks by which the spot where it had been buried could be identified. A day or two after this the man died and was buried in San Francisco.

The JUDGE GOES TO THE TREASURE ISLAND.

THE JUDGE GOES TO THE TREASURE ISLAND. The judge was a moderately wealthy man and though he often thought over the strange story of the dying sailor, he did not give the subject of the buried treasure very much consideration. He put away the chart, marking the spot where the treasure was supposed to have been buried on the island, and almost forgot it. A few years later he became involved in speculations and lost nearly all he had. While attempting to retrieve his wrecked fortues he bethought him of the buried treasure and determined he would satisfy himself of the truth or falsity of the sailor's story, and if he found it true, to attempt its recovery. He came east to New York city and took a steamer to Honduras, where he took passage on a vessel engaged in sponge-fishing among the West India reefs. Taking a small boat he got natives to take him to the key described by the sailor. He was landed, and, alone, he located the spot, finding all the marks decribed by the dying sailor. He dug through the sand, and to his joy came upon the slele-ons of two men, and underneath them the conch shells. The discovery raised his spirits to the highest pitch, verifying as it did part of the sailor's story. He dug on, throw-ing the sand out rapidly, but below a certain depth water flowed into the hole so fast and in such quantities that he found it impressible to uch quantities that he found it impossible to go down any furteer after the trea-

go down any furteer after the treasure, even if it was all there. After repeated trials he gave up the attempt to get at the doubloons for the time being. He covered up the hole with sand, putting the conch shells in as he had found them, and threw the supposed bones of the pirates in also.

He returned to the sponge vessel and, by easy stages, reached this city again. He spent most of his time between Washington and New York engaging in various business ventures, giving the buried treasure an occasional thought; always expecting he would some time be able to fit out an expedition and go and search for the doubloons in a business-like

manner.

DAZZLED WITH VISHONS OF WEALTH.

As the judge finished his story, there was dead silence for a moment. He answered all questions his curious auditors put to him. He said he wanted to get up an expedition to search for the treasure, but the story would appear so strange to every one that he scarcely wished to propose it. Still if a party of men would fit out an expedition he would ask nothing but his share of the wealth, which, he estimated from the sailor's statement, was at least \$1,500,000. Nothing definite was said at the time, but there was no doubt the treasure story was believed by the majority of those who heard it related.

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It is said that Hon. Fleming DuBignon, olicitor general of the Eastern circuit, will be in the age for congress from the first district. Should this brilliant young Georgian determine to make the contest he could make it exceedingly warm for whoever may be his opponent. A strong pressure will be brought to bear on him to conset to the use of his name, and his proposed candidacy has awakened the deepest interest, not only in Chabana that the contest in the conset to the use of his name, and his proposed candidacy has awakened the deepest interest, not only in Chabana that the contest in the contest tham, but in the other counties his district.

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A Story About the Orator's Experience With a Big Wisconsin Farmer.
Indianapolis, February 9.—When Bob Ingersoll was last in this city, the conversation among a number of lawyers sitting in the United States court-room, turned on his great speech in 1856—the one in which occurs the remarkable peroration beginning: "The past rises before me like a dream." He was asked if he had not received mere compliments on that speech than on any other he had delivered. "I don't know a' out that," said he, "but I received the best compliment on it. Up in Wisconsin during a campaign, the republicans printed that part of the speech on three sheeted posters, and cov-ered the bill boards and walls with them. I was reading beside a big, bronzed farmer, who was reading the quotation. Curious to know the effect it had on him, I asked him a question which implied disapproval of the speech. He turned squarely on me and asked sternly, 'Have you read it' I replied that I had, 'Well, then,' said he, 'all I've get to say is, that any man who has read it and doesn't think it is the best thing he ever saw is a seoundrel.' Later in the day, after he had been told who I was, he hunted me up and I don't believe I have a greater admirer in the country than that big

THE SEMMES MONUMENT From the Mobile Register.

What shall ye build to him on land?
His life was on the seas.
His place wher'er our battle-flag
Streamed high upon the breeze;
His voice was the loud cannon's peal
Floating the waters o'er.
And all the nations quaked to hear

What shall ye build to him on land?
Who swept the ocean wide?
In glory whose known annals thrill
The Southern heart with pride?
In ten, or twelve, or eighteen feet,
Can ye enclose his fame?
Or carve in one small epitaph
The greatness of his name?

Let ocean roar his requiem!
Let the grand billows roll—
Let the storms voice the knightly deeds
Of this heroic soul—
The hand that wrought, the head that ruled,
The genius that conceived,
Lament, O waves! that of such worth
The world should be bereaved.

Yet build it! set his manly form Yet build it! set ms many.
As on that vessel's deck.
Beside him carve that hattle-flag
Which flutter id o'er ber greck,
And write upon the gray loot stone—
'O' all to glory dear,
Who fought beneath the stars and bars,
No blarer battled for the came.

No blarer battled for the came. BIG ALIMONY.

Mrs. Coxe Wins Her Suit Against the Festive Franklin.

A REVIEW OF THE DIVORCE CASE.

Gets Four Hundred Dollars a Month Alimony. Great interest has been felt in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Alice Coxe against ber husband, Franklin Coxe, now of Phila-

The prominence of the parties, and the fact that both at one time figured prom'nently in

Atlanta, lend peculiar interest to the case. The case was tried in New York, and has been finally disposed of. The result is that Mrs. Coxe has not only secured an absolute divorce, but will receive a handsome alimony until she dies, the money being secured by a first lien on Coxe's possessions, which, during the course of the investigation, were ascertained to be worth half a million dollars. It had been generally supposed that the gay

had been generally supposed that the gay Franklin was worth a million.

The suit for alimony was tried in New York last December, and the suit for absolute divorce was heard on February 2d. At this latter trial only three witnesses—Mrs. Coxe, Mrs. J. W. Miller and Miss Emily Bayard—were examined. The referee, in his report, granted the divorce and allowed the plaintiff \$400 per month permanent alimony. He also directed that as the Coxe or openty was out of the state. that, as the Coxe property was out of the state of New York, the defendant should give secuof New York, the defendant should give security for the money. Coxe made no opposition, and only objected to that portion of the referee's report that fixed the amount of alimony. Judge Cullom, before whom the motion to confirm the report was made, rendered his decision sustaining the report in all its bearings. It appears that the referee's report fixing the amount of the alimony at \$400 per month, made it payable only so long as Coxe should live. At his death it was to cease. This was not a satisfactory arrangement, and the matter was referred to arbitration. Mr. John W. Miller, in behalf of Mrs. Coxe, Mr. R. C. McMurtril, general counsel of the Coxe estate, and Colonel Frank Coxe, uncle to the divorced husband, met in Philadelphia and perfected an arrangement in regard to the alimony. Instead

husband, met in Philadelphia and perfected an arrangement in regard to the alimony. Instead of Mrs. Coxe receiving \$400 per month during Franklin Coxe's lifetime, it was arranged that she was to receive a sum only a trifle smaller, during her lifetime.

To secure this payment, the defendant Coxe, executed an instrument of writing, being a "rent charge," or first lien upon all of his property for the payment to her of the stipulated amount of alimony during her lifetime. The instrument is an iron bound one, and makes the payment absolutely sure. Mrs. Coxe will retain the name which she has borne since her luckless marriage. She will make

Coxe will retain the name which she has borne since her luckless marriage. She will make Charlette, N. C., her home.

The merits of the case have been before reviewed in these columns.

Franklin Coxe, Jr., the defendant in the suit, is connected with the well known Coxe famfly of North Carolina and Penn ylvania. He was reputed to be a millionaire. His father was Tench C. Coxe, who was one of the coal barons of Fennsylvania, and who at his death left his three sons immense fortunes. Franklin Coxe, Jr., seems to have been the black sheep of the flock. Immediately upon coming into ot the flock. Immediately upon coming into possession of his fortune he manifested a disposition for fast living. In Charlotte, in 1877, he met and married Miss Alice C. Williams. During the three months of the Cotton exposition Mr. and Mrs. Coxe made Atlanta their home. H: took his family to New York city in 18 2 and lived in good sixle. Un April, 1883, while Mrs. Coxe was visiting her mother at

while Mrs. Coxe was visiting her mother at Charlotte, Coxe and Emily Bayard, of Taas, a variety actress, occupied apartments together in the Crystal Flats. When Mrs. Coxe returned her husband openly avowed his preference for Emily Bayard, telling his wife to return to her home and agreeing to nay her. \$200 per point for ad agreeing to pay her \$200 per month for support. The deserted wife returned to her support. The deserted wife returned to her family in North Carolina. Coxe kept this part of the agreement, and shortly afterwards bought a handsome house at Great Neck. L. L., where he lived in elegant style with Miss ard. About two years ago Coxe left Miss ard for a Miss Edith Schfield, and about a year ago he made overtures to his wife, begging forgiveness, and desiring her to come back to him. She returned to New York city in answer to his appeals, but when she learned of his conduct she at once sued for a divorce.

DRUNK ON THE STREETS

With a Coat Too Small For Him-A State Case. Simon White was carried to the station-ouse yesterday afternoon in the Black Maria, and against him was entered a plain charge of drunk on the street. The negro's hat was lapidated, his shoes were dilapidated, and lapidated, his shoes were dilapidated, and the same might be said of every article of clothing, except the coat. This was a fine chinchilla, and in Indicrous contract with everything elso that the regro wore. The negro is almost a giant in statute, and the coat hardly reached his waist, while the sleeves came just a little below the elbow and fit so tightly that the negro must have been positively uncomfortable. The coat answers in every particular to the descrintion of a coat stolen from the Western and Atlantic shops a few days since, and the pros-

lantic shops a few days since, and the prospects are that the darky's troubles wil amount to considerably more than \$10.75. CHEATING AND SWINDLING. A Sub-Contractor Smokes Cigars and Gets in

Debt. Lewis McGee is at the stationhouse, bocked with cheating and swindling.

Lewis is a young and intelligent darky, but he has mired his busidess and pleasure to such an extent that his friends became his creditors, and finally landed him in a cell. The cause of McGee's trouble is about this: Mr. Hiram O'Neal took the contract for some grading on West Peachtree street, and made a sub-contract with Lewis McGee. The festive Lewis has a speculative turn of mind, and gradually fell behind in his payments.

At first he paid his workmen one-half their earnings, then one-third, continuing to pay less and less, until last Saturday he could pay nothing at all. This was more than the darkies could stand, and they were about to lay hands on the freightened speculator when the police rescued him and carried him to the stationhouse. He will have his preliminary bearing this forenoon. Lewis McGee is at the stationhouse, booked

A VOODOU DOCTOR.

He Sells Flannel Bags for \$1.50 and They Put Him in a Cell.

Put Him in a Cell.

On the mantel at police headquarters is asmall flannel bag.

It is about two inches square, flabby,
greasy and roughly stitched up so as to leave
the ends of a string about a foot long. The
bag is filled with what appears to be a mixture mainly of earth and salt.

And the bag has caused Anderson Leek
an amount of trouble that is out
of all proportion to the size or value
of the voodou bag. The bag was originally
intended to be tied to the left aukle, and warranted to keep the wearer free from disease ranted to keep the wearer free from disease and ill-luck as long as this was done. But the most marked effect that the bag has produced is to land Leek in the stationhouse. The preliminary trial will be held this ferencen, and Leek's prospects are rather gloomy.

STRIKERS' BANKS BREAKING. Teday.

Porrsville, February 12.—Leaders of the Reading strike are all out of the city and if their return is prolonged they may find upon their arrival that the force has practically stampeded. It may be put down as certain that tomerrow morning will witness large accessions to the ranks of the deserters. Rookside will probably start full handed for the first time since the inauguration of the strike. The recruits, moreover, will not be exclusively composed of non-union men. Akmights of Labor miners at Fremout today informed the Associated Press representative that he, and may other representatives of the order would return to work tomorrow and he declared that the organization in that section was practically broken up as a result of the strike,

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Franklin was worth a million.

The suit for alimony was tried in New York last December, and the suit for absolute divorce was heard on February 2d. At this latterial only three witnesses—Mrs. Coxe, Mrs. yorce was heard on February 2d. At this latter trial only three witnesses—Mrs. Coxe, Mrs. J. W. Miller and Miss Emily Bayard—were examined. The referee, in his report, granted the divorce and allowed the plaintiff \$400 per month permanent alimony. He also directed that, as the Coxe property was out of the state of New York, the defendant should give secution the property. that, as the Coxe property was one of the sate of New York, the defendant should give security for the money. Coxe made no opposition, and only objected to that portion of the referee's report that fixed the amount of alimony. Judge Cullom, before whom the motion to confirm the report was made, rendered his decision sustaining the report in all its bearings. It appears that the referee's report fixing the amount of the alimony at \$400 per month, made it payable only so long as Coxe should live. At his death it was to cease. This was not a satisfactory arrangement, and the matter was referred to arbitration. Mr. John W. Miller, in behalf of Mrs. Coxe, Mr. R. C. McMurtril, general counsel of the Coxe estate, and Colonel Frank Coxe, uncle to the divorced husband, met in Philadelphia and perfected an arrangement in regard to the alimony. Instead of Mrs. Coxe receiving \$400 per month during Franklin Coxe's lifetime, it was arranged that she was to receive a sum only a trifle smaller, was to receive a sum only a trifle smaller, ing her lifetime.

are this payment, the defendant Coxe, To secure this payment, the defendant Coxe, executed an instrument of writing, being a "rent charge," or first lien upon all of his property for the payment to her of the stipulated amount of alimony during her lifetime. The instrument is an iron bound one, and makes the payment absolutely sure. Mrs. Coxe will retain the name which she has borne since her luckless marriage. She will make Charlotte, N. C., her home.

The merits of the case have been before reviewed in these columns.

viewed in these columns.

Franklin Coxe. Jr., the defendant in the suit, is connected with the well known Coxe famfly of North Carolina and Penn ylvania. He was reputed to be a millionaire. His father was Tench C. Coxe, who was one of the coal barons of Fennsylvania, and who at his death left his three sons immense fortunes. Franklin Coxe, Jr., seems to have been the black sheep of the flock. Immediately upon coming into possession of his fortune he manifested a disposition for fast living. In Charlotte, in 1877, he met and married Miss Alice C. Williams. During the three months of the Cotton exposition Mr. and Mrs. Coxe made Atlanta their home. H took his family to New York city in 18 2 and lived in good syle. In April, 1883, while Mrs. Coxe was visiting her mother at cted with the well known Coxe famfly in 18 2 and lived in good style. In April, 1883, while Mrs. Coxe was visiting her mother at Charlotte, Coxe and Emily Bayard, of Taas, a variety actress, occupied apartments together in the Crystal Flats. When Mrs. Coxe returned her husband openly avowed his preference for Emily Bayard, telling his wife to return to her home and agreeing to pay her \$200 per month for her support. The deserted wife returned to her family in North Carolina. Coxe kept this part of the agreement, and shortly afterwards bought a handsome house at Great Neck, L. I., where he lived in elegant style with Mas Bayard. About two years ago Coxe left Miss Bayard. About two years ago Coxe left Miss Bayard for a Miss Edith Schfield, and about a year ago he made overtures to his wife, beg-ging forgiveness, and desiring her to come back to him. She returned to New York city in answer to his appeals, but when she learned of his conduct she at once sued for a divorce.

DRUNK ON THE STREETS

With a Coat Too Small For Him-A State

Simon White was carried to the stationhouse yesterday afternoon in the Black Maria, THE COW BOY PREACHER BARRED OUT and against him was entered a plain charge of drunk on the street. The negro's hat was dilapidated, his shoes were dilapidated, and the same might be said of every article of clothing, except the coat. This was a fine chinchilla, and in ludicrous contrast with everything else that the regro wore. The negro is almost a giant in statute, and the coat hardly reached his wait while the sleaves came inst a little he wait while the sleaves came inst a little he. and against him was entered a plain charge of the regr) were. The negro is almost a grant in statute, and the coat hardly reached his waist, while the sleeves came just a little below the elbow and fit so tightly that the negro must have been positively uncomfortable. The coat answers in every particular to the descrintion of a coat stolen from the Western and Atlantic shops a few days since, and the prospects are that the darky's troubles will amount to considerably more than \$10.75.

CHEATING AND SWINDLING. A Sub-Contractor Smokes Cigars and Gets in

Lewis McGee is at the stationhouse, bocked with cheating and swindling.

Lewis is a young and intelligent darky, but he has mixed his busidess and pleasure to such an extent that his friends became his creditors, and finally landed him in a cell. The cause of McGee's trouble is about this: Mr. Hiram O'Neal took the contract for some grading on West Peachtree street, and made a sub-contract with Lewis McGee. The festive Lewis has a speculative turn of mind, and gradually fell behind in his payments.

At first he paid his workmen one-half their earnings, then one-third, continuing to pay less and less, until last Saturday he could pay nothing at all. This was more than the darkies could stand, and they were about to lay hands on the freightened speculator when the police rescued him and carried him to the stationhouse. He will have his preliminary bearing this forenoon. Lewis McGee is at the stationhouse, booked

A VOODOU DOCTOR. He Sells Flannel Bags for \$1.50 and They Put Him in a Cell.

Put Him in a Cell.

On the mantel at police headquarters is a small flannel bag.

It is about two inches square, flabby, greasy and roughly stitched up so as to leave the ends of a string about a foot long. The bag is filled with what appears to be a mixture mainly of earth and salt.

And the bag has caused Anderson Leek an amount of trouble that is out of all proportion to the size or value of the voodou bag. The bag was originally intended to be tied to the left ankle, and warranted to keep the wearer free from disease and ill-luck as long as this was done. But the most marked effect that the bag has produced is to land Leek in the stationhouse. The proliminary trial will be held this forenoon, and Leek's prospects are rather gloomy.

STRIKERS' RANKS BREAKING.

Several More Collieries to Resume Work Teday.

Pottsville, February 12.—Leaders of the Reading strike are all out of the city and if their return is prolonged they may find upon their arrival that the force has practically stampeded. It may be put down as certain that tomerrow morning will witness large accessions to the ranks of the deserters. Bookside will probably start full handed for the first time since the inauguration of the strike. The recruits, moreover, will not be exclusively composed of non-union men. Aknights of Labor miners at Fremout today informed the Associated Fress representative that he, and many other representatives of the order would return to work tomorrow and he declared that the organization in that section was practically breken up as a result of the strike,

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The entertainment this (Monday) evening, at the residence of Mrs. B. H. Hill, No. 220 Peachtree street, given by the Young People's society of the First Methodist church, will be one of rare pleasure, as the programme below shows. Everybody invited to come and bring a friend.

PROGRAMME.
Plano - Caprice Espagnœ (Mrs. Kowski) - Miss Carie Mathews

e Mathews.
Song—Secret (Goetz)—Mrs. Mary Turner Salter.
Recitation—Miss Mattle Mey Siaton.
Vocal Duct—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. W. Smith,
Song—Miss Irene Farrar.
"Ad(d) Dress Coat—Mrs. Henry W. Grady.
Plano—V.1se de Concert (Wernlouski)—Miss Care
Mathews. Plano—V.lse de Concert (Wernlouski)—Miss Car rie Mathews. Vocal—Maiden's Song (Meyer Helmund.) Spring Morning (Mendelssonn)—Mrs. Mary Tur ner Salter.

A MAN'S HANDS.

What Can He Do With Them?-One Man' Views.

"Ben Wilde," whom knowing ones recognize as Willis B. Hawkins, says, in a recent Chi-

nize as willis B. Hawkins, says, in a recent Chicago Times:

What is a man to co with his hands? That is the question. Time was when he could go to a full-dress party and stand loosely and gracefully with his members locked in behind the handles of the two revolvers in the front of his belt, but that time is gone—gone west.

Then, about the same time came the craof good feeling which let a man put his hends and arms away down into his trowsers' pockets and stand around in good society, jingling his silver coins, and appearing as much at home as if he had his bare feet in his own kitchen-oven. But that time, too, is gone.

Then, when Massachusetts school-teachers began to come among u, we learned to stand with one hand behind us and the other thrust into the breasts of our Prince Albert coats. But there came an educ forbidding this. We were told by the people in the lest circles that it was an affectation of the pedagogic way and would not do. So that had to go.

After that, for a long time, we had to stay out of

o go.

After that, for a leng time, we had to stay out of After that, for a leng time, we had to stay out of society, because there was nothing to be found in it for willing hands to do. Everybody's hands were in his way—that is, everybody's but the women's. They could play with their fans and be happy in forgetfulness that they were hands at all. But men's hands were self-conscious and were always doing things that they ought not to do, or the men quit, for a time, going into society and went off to the clubs where they had hands dealt to them that they could now and then manage with less embarrassment.

for a time, going into society and went off to the clubs where they had hands dealt to them that they could now and then manage with less embarrassment.

By and by a kind and generous fashiou-plater gave us the side pocket—the one opening along the side seam of the trouers—and we were permitted to stand with our feet far apart, and our hands partially meeted into those 1 ockets. This relief was a boon. It was also a boom for society. We all began to go out again, and were getting on first rate, almost forgetting that we had hands, when all at once somebody's side pocket gaped open so far that it showed the lining of it, and shocked somebody else so seriously that the side pocket was said, by those who spoke with the Parisian accent, to be exceedingly on-au fait, with the final "t' sharply sounded to give emphasis to their horror of the side pocket. This left our hands again without a harbor of refuge, and we stood there in the drawing-rooms of the wealthy and shifted our fins from one position to another and marveled that mature in her great wisdom had not made a man's arms like a gander's wing, so that he could fold them up and put them away when they were not in use. It was a positive blessing to some of the most bashful of us in those days that it at last came time for us to take our girls out of the parlors and tack them in the sleighs to go home; for then we knew what to do with our arms.

Finally somebody with the heart of a man and the ingenuity of an attorney for the defense, conceived, devised and invented the crush hat. That was a rare stroke for men—astroke, if not for their fiberity. Man was now released from the thralldom of his bands. He could hold his crush between his two hands against his threat, he could lean one elbow on mantel and with the free hand halance his shut-up bat upon his hip-hone, making as graceful a picture as you would care to look at. Or he could use his hat as a fan even if he were freezing to death by the conservatory window, and all this he could dow ithout the embarrassing

P. S. I have a hope. I suspect there is a schen on foot for our relief. I have just seen, in the wi dow of a fashionable tailor, a placard exclaimin "Hands wanted;" and I am sure no saite me would want hands unless he had some sort of a idea where he was going to put them. B. W.

Not Permitted to Work in a Methodist Pul pit, He Will Go it Alone. From the Kansas City Times.

From the Kansas City Times.

An unusual scene, in which the cowboy evangelist took a prominent part, concluded last night's revival services at the Walnut Street Methodist church. A large crowd of the cowboy's old-time friends and acquaintances were scattered about the house when the services began, but after the opening hymn was sung the cowboy was not called upon, and Dr. Morris himself addressed the audience. At first it was thought that Dr. Morris Intended to make only a few introductory remarks, but it soon became plainly evident that for some reason the evangelist was being excluded altogether. The invitation was issued, the benediction pronounced, the audience was dismissed, and the cowboy, who sat in the pulpit throughout it all, and who had been announced to preach, was not called upon for a single word.

As the audience began leaving, Mr. Rasure advanced to the front of the pulpit and checked it in a spiritual tone of voice. He said

"It was announced that I would preach from this pulpit to-night, and I gathered together a large number of you, my old friends, to listen to me. I even went to the saloons and brought out many of you who are now in a church for the first time within ten years. For some reason I have been prevented from speaking to you, but it was not through any intention of mine that you leave disappointed. George Rasure is going to preach to you in this city. He feels that there is a mission to per-

speaking to you, but it was not through any intention of mine that you leave disappointed. George Rasure is going to preach to you in this city. He feels that there is a mission to perform among you. He will build a church himself if it is necessary."

Dr. Morris advanced upon the platform and began speaking to the evangelist. He told him that he had left a note at the St. James Hotel informing him that he, Dr. Morris, would preach the night sermon. The two shook hands, but the evangelist did not appear to be at all satisfied.

It was evident that some dissatisfaction had been expressed by the members of the cowboy's methods of bringing the saloon element into the church. Dr. Morris asked if the evangelist would preach throughout the week as announced, said:

"I shall conduct the services myself every night this week. A great many members of the church are opposed to Mr. Rasure's methods. They don't want him to preach, and I must consult the wishes of my congregation. Many have expressed themselves adversely to Mr. Rasure's saloon crusades."

"Is it true that you think of building a church here?" Mr. Rasure was asked.

"Certainly I do. I have been negotiating for a building on Baltimore avenue, near Tenth, and if I can't get it on reasonable terms. Fill bhy a brand new one. I've got pleniy of money, and am going to expend it in the right channels."

The Misery of the Harem.

From the American Magazine. She, a free woman, made free by that great enfranchisment, a cultivated mind, must live in that part of her husband's house set apart for the women, and presided over by a cunuch who by right carried the key to those apartments; and only at his pleasure and in his custody could she leave

at his pleasure and in his custody count succeed them.

When I first saw this unhappy lady, she had passed her early youth, but she still wore traces of notable beauty. The great dark eyes looked out from circles almost as dark around them, with an eager, starved glance. Her mouth was close drawn in, with hips pressed together, as though she habitually kept back the words that would strive for utterance, but were most than useless to utter. Her hands were most pitfurly eloquent. Such tmy hands they werel and as they lay so white and help less-looking on her gorgoous satin robe, they had a trick of futtering like some lost bird whose wings had been seriely wounded.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Status of the Proposed Glub for Atlanta.

THE NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Sporting Gossip and News Scissored and Stolen—The Schedule Committee Meeting—Baseball, Etc.

The work of raising the money needed for the work of placing the stock in the club—has been going ahead rather slowly during the past few days, but quite a good many shares have here. have been taken up to date.

An extra effort will be made within the next few days, and it is to be hoped that the full amount needed will be subscribed at once. As a business move, the project to put a outhern league club in Atlanta ought to meet with the hearty approval of every business man in the city. There can be no better ad-vertisement for a city than a good base ball lub. The games will bring to the city many visitors and will have a tendency to make th city lively during what is usually the dull seament and recreation during the summer time, and everybody should feel enough interest in the success of the club to take at least one \$25

The committee having this matter in charge will call upon you early this week. The next few days must decide the fate of the club. If the stock is subscribed promptly, a manager will be secured at once and the work of sign ing players will be begun. Everybody should

In order that there may be no conflict with mardi gras at New Orleans and Memphis, President Wilson has changed the date of the meeting of the schedule committee from the 15th to the 20th. The meeting will be held in Chattanooga.

The Dempsey-McCaffrey contest is still being discussed by the knowing ones. Some seemed surprised at Dempsey's victory, meager though it was. Opinions as to McCaffrey' ability differ. The fact is, Dempsey excels in nerve. Both are excellent glove fighters, but Mac hasn't the confidence in himself that he ought to have. He is as good a sparrer as Dempsey but not as good a fighter.

Harry Phillips, Sullivan's backer, explodes some pretty stories when he says: "Sullivan and I have made about twenty-five thousand doilars each. I left Sullivan in the hands of his four trainers to prepare him for the fight with Mitchell. We will toss for the location of the fight, and it will probably take place in France. The rumor that I had fallen out with ullivan is all moonshine. This fight is costing me a lot of money, but I thought that as I placed John L. in training I might just as well take a run across to Belgium and France and take a look at my stables here. The fight will be \$2,500 a side. I expect to go back in about three weeks."

The lack of interest in the recent walking natch in New York demonstrates how theroughly that sport has died out. Little Albert, who won, made the best time on record, covering 621 miles and 132 yards in 140 hours, and that he rested 19 hours and 22 minutes.

Birminguam has a player named Goll.

The Birmingham club has been incorporated s the "Birmingham Maroon Baseball club." Birmingham is already claiming the pen-ant. Better not get that poleso early in the game. John Clarkson says he will not play with Chicago and threatens a lawsuit in case he is not re-eased.

"Dude" Latham is still of the opinion that he is a sprinter. He has been running with Bethune in the west.

The Pittsburg enthusiasts are anxious about Pitcher McCormick. He says he will not sign, but will probably change his mind before May 1. Last year the league and association clubs of the west won 333 gaimes from their eastern opponents. The latter won 250 games from their eastern opponents. The Detroit club played more games last season than a team ever played before. The world's champions contested 188 championship and exhibition games.

Detroit's third baseman, Jim White, is a ng: in a choir in a church in the President N. E. Young, of the league, has over 300 applications for positions as umpires. He will select four from the number, although two or three men he wants are not among the 300.

A week's poor playing will frequently ruin reputation which took many years to make. Gleason's poor work in the world's championship games caused his release by the St. Louis club.

Here's a prediction from Chicago: "You will find that before the season of 1880 commences, Brooklyn and Chicinnati will be fall fiedged members of the National league. St. Louis will be in the new Western association, leaving Cleveland, Louis-ville, Baltimere, Philadelphia and Kansas City to shift for themselves. Mark the prediction."

ELL

Wordell Phillips's Sleeping Bag.

om the Boston Post. An advertisement which I noticed in the Post of Arctic sleeping bags made from reinder skin, recalled the fact that Wendell Phillips, i going on his winter lecturing tours, always took with him a similar contrivance into which he put himself feet foremost and then tied the strings of the bag around his neck. The protection afforded by this air tight englosure was necessary, he used to say, to avoid getting a fatal chill between the damp say, to avoid getting a mattern between the damp sheets of the average country hotel. This is well known to be a risk besetting the life of the lecturer, and people who think he makes his money easily do not take into account the dangers from exposure to which he is liable when traveling in our northern to which he is nable when traveling in our northern latitude. The transition from the overleased car to the atmosphere at a freezing temperature, with the added necessity oftentines of riding several miles in an open sleigh, is enough to weaken any constitution not inured to such trials, and they are constitution not intred to such triais, and they are apt to prove serious even to such. I am told that the late William Parsons, the famous Irish orator, laid the foundation of his fatal illness by exposure on his last lecturing tour.

I never knew any lecturar but Phillips to adopt

I never knew any lecturer but Phillips to adopt the sleeping bag as a protection. His, if I am not mistaken, was made of canvas. The average lecturer has to content himself with going to bed with as much clothing as he can pile on, and "tops off" with an overcoat or shawl stretched as a coverlid over these encumbrances. I have heard of newspapers being utilized in this way, the "blanket sheet," besides its educational advantages, being said to be warmer than articles of the same name which are provided by their unal Boniface. There is an objection to being stifled under a load of bed-clothes, though the choise between such a fate and of being suffocated by the firmes from a red hot stove is, as a lecturer of experience informs me, by no means satisfactory. The use of the air-tight sack for sleeping purposes might perhaps introduce sack for sleeping purposes might perhaps introduce a confusing element into platfour engagements, the pursase to 'bag' a lecturer being susceptible of 'two widely different interpretations.

Indians Starving.

Indians Starving.

From the Washington Post.

In regard to the statement made a few days ago that the Sisseton Indians were in a starving condition, it was found yesferowy that quite a number are almost entirely dependent on the charity of several families of this place. The agent is doing what he can to help the needy ones, but, for some reason, tries to cover up the fact that the Indians, if not actually suffering, are greatly in need of assistance. Even by visiting their log cabins, where several families generally hobse together during the winter months, it is a hard matter to learn whether or not they have plenty of are next door to starvation. You can only surmise matter to learn whether or not they have plenty of are next door to starvation. You can only surmise by either the healthtin and well-fed, or pinehed and hungry looks of the faces. The indian will not unter a complaint, but will tighten his belt one more note, and with a stolldity that is beyond comprehension, at down in a corner, pull his blanket over his head and grin and bear it even to his death. The present destitution is attributable to a partial failure of their crops last season. They receive no more eash annuities from the government. The Sixectons are rich in lands, but the greater share of them have most scanty provisions and little or no meant of proceduring enough to keep body and soil togetlest.

From Youth's Companion. It was a scorching hot July day in Algiers. Under that fiery sky, where white dazzles, yellow gleams like molten gold, and the reds blind by excess of light, a spot of shade is a cool casis in this oven of heat and color.

Colonel Program Hontocourt themselve this are

Colonel Prosper Hautecourt thought this, as the passed groups of yawning French soldiers the spot, he saw a lad laying asleep under the trees, with his right arm thrown around a

The boy sprang up instantly. A delicate stripling he was, with a pale face, but bright,

answer me. Dost thou know I have heard strange stories in camp about thee. The men say that in action there is one of them so frightened that he almost loses his senses; that he crouches behind his brave comrades, and when he beats the drum, the strokes are so tremulous that it sounds more like a shame ful retreat than a gallant charge. Dost thou

As the colonel spoke, the boy's head had sunk ower and lower, till his face was hidden. As he raised it to answer the officer, it was white as death, and his lips quivered.

"I suppose they mean me, mon colonel," he inswered.

by-word among the men."
"Look here, mon colonel!" the boy said, a faint flush creeping into his pale cheek.

is a traitor.

The boy shuddered, but did not speak.

"Why didst thou beg so hard to be allowed to become a drummer in the army, if thy courage is so uncertain?" asked the colonel mournage is so uncertain?"

"They must have rest tonight," said General

zards. O, no danger from them!"
Colonel Hautecourt shook his head,
"I have been in this country many years,"
he said, "and I have seen strange things. You
have fought and whipped the enemy. You
look around the desert horizon, miles and miles

"The soldiers must rest," General Beaupre

and the clouded skies, betokened one of those rare tempests which sometimes visit the African desert. Jules, with his love of the outer air, had laid himself down near one of the breaches in the dismantled wail, before which a sentinel was monotonously pacing. The cool greensward was pleasant to the boy's heated cheek, and, as he lay there, he thought over the events of the day.

He had been frightened, o'r, horribly frightened, when the fighting began, but he remembered what his colonel had said to him, about his drum having a voice. And then his arm grew stronger, and his drum seemed to say to him, "Be brave, Jules! Shame on a coward!" All at once the fear left him, and he felt as bold as any of his comrades. And it was his dear drum's doing.

As Jules thought that, he drew his drum toward him and actually hugged and kissed it. Perhaps there was a good spirit in it. The Vendeans have many superstitions, and among them the existence of good or evil spirits in inanimate objects, and as far as superstition went Jules was a true peasant of La Vendee. Then his thoughts took him back home. He saw the interior of the cottage; his father smoking his pipe, his mother mending by the firelight, his brother, "grand Jean," coming in from stable and cow-yard, and Pierre and little Louise playing on the wide hearth. Yes.

in from stable and cow-yard, and Pierre and little Louise playing on the wide hearth. Yes, they were all there but himself, and he could see his mother's eyes full of sadness for her poor little soldier boy.

He closed his eyes, for tears were streaming down his cheeks.

He was startled by a strange, muffled sound just outside the breach in the wall. He raised himself on elbow and looked out, but he could no longer distingush the figure of the sentry pacing his round. There was not much light, though the clouds were dispersing, but, as he strained his eyes through the gloom, he could make out several dusky figures stealing through the breach, and with a quick heart-throb he understood that the sentry had been killed, and the Arabs would surprise the caup.

camp.

If he uttered a cry it would be too feeble to be heard by those heavy sleepers, and it would bring the Arabs upon him is a second.

Again the old panie seized him, and he crouched down in the long grass and weed.

When the Arabs had passed him it would be

MARIE B. WILLIAMS.

on his way to a clump of trees growing on a slight elevation, where there was at least a promise of some breeze. When he reached

drum which lay beside him.
"Ha, Jules, what dost thou here?" cried the

ntelligent eyes. "I believe I was half sleep, mon colonel," he said, with a laugh. "We had a sharp time last night with the Arabs, you know, and the men somehow scatted. I beat my drum till my arms were numb. I lay down in camp, but,

ouf! it was a hot oven."

Colonel Hautecourt smiled kindly at the lad, out the next moment his face clouded. "I have wished to speak to thee, Jules, for some time," he said. "Sit down there and

know who the coward is Jules ?

"Yes, they mean thee, my poor boy! Look here, Jules. I have known thee from an infant in La Vendee. Thy good, honest father would die with shame if thou shouldest disgrace him. and a coward is a disgrace, not only to his family but to his country. A Vendean and a coward! Bah! they do not go together. I warn thee that all my influence cannot go far where any in-fraction of military discipline is concerned. I have done my best, but theu art getting to be a

am not always afraid. Sometimes I feel as bold am not always afraid. Sometimes I feel as bold as a lion; but then another time I don't know what comes to me. My hands and feet get as cold as icc. I tremble, my eyes are dim, and when I see my comrades falling right and left, something tells me to run away; but I have never run, no, never!" he added with spirit. "Not yet," Colonel Hautecourt said sadly; "but some day that cowardice, which thou callest something, will lend thee to kneed on thy cottin, and have a file of thy Zouare comthy cotlin, and have a file of thy Zouave com-rades shoot thee through the heart. A coward

age is so uncertain?" asked the colonel mournfully.

"My father is poor, as you know, mon colonel—bad harvest and sickness in the family. And I wanted to come: it was grand to fight for France, and I could beat the drum well even then. O, I love my drum!" caressing it. "It talks to me like a living voice."

"Let it tell you, then, 'Be brave!' my boy. Don't disgrace yourself and La Vendee any more," the colonel said.

Don't disgrace yourself and La Vendee any more," the colonel said.

The boy started to his feet, and his eyes brightened.

"Do not fear, mon colonel! I tell you I am no coward, though I seem so sometimes. It is bodily weakness only, and I will die before it shall conquer me again."

But the colonel, as he walked thoughtfully toward his tent, did not share in the boy's contidence. The father of Jules was a farmer on the Beauvoir estate, of which the Marquis d' Hautecourt, his own father, was the owner. He had always been fond of Jules, and his timidity as a child used to amuse him; but when he came under his command as a soldier, he found the boy's weakness furnished occasion for the gravest fears.

he found the coy's weathers furnished wears sion for the gravest fears.

"I must get his discharge upon some pretext," the colonel thought. "That boy, in one of his panies, is sure to desert, and then no nower can save him. It would be too cruel to power can save him. It would be too cruel to see him shot in that way, and as sure as I am here, that will be his fate. But va donc with such thoughts! Here today, gone tomorrow; and, before Jules deserts, I may be lying on the desert sands, spitted through and through by an Arab lance."

by an Arab lance."

It was sometime after that before the next engagement with the "Sons of the Desert."
A portion of the French army had moved on some Arab stonghold, and taken it after a day's hard fighting. The march had been a hot and toilsome one, and the soldiers were utterly ex-

Beaupre. "The Arabs are thoroughly routed, and they will not venture to come near us again for many a day. The dogs have got their leson now, from a to z, and they've left carrion enough behind them to feed an army of buzzards. O, no danger from them!"

distant, and you see not a speek. but in a minute, as if it rose from the earth, an army is upon you, and you hear that shrill "Allah!" from the carth, south, east and west, till your ears are

"The soldiers must rest," General Beaupre repeated. "Of course there's no protection left in these shattered walls; but post sentries at every weak point, I have no fear of an attack tonight, or before we leave here."

It was a black, starless night. The moaning of the wind as it swept over the desert sand, and the clouded skies, betokened one of those was towards which sensetimes visit the Africance of the sensetimes of the sensetimes visit the Africance of the sensetimes of the sensetime

dear drum's doing.

As Jules thought that, he drew his drum to

easy enough to make his escape and rejoin the main army, he thought; but then, could he, a French soldier, fly and leave his comrades to be masacreed without an attempt to warn them?

Numberless dark forms glided swiftly by him. In a few moments they would be upon the sleepers

Suddenly his colonel's word's came back to

Suddenly his colonel's word's came back to him, "A coward is a traitor!" Ah, never shall he say that of Jules! He must die! Farewell mother, father, brothers and sisters, but he will notifie a coward!

With a firm hand he drew his drum toward him, and then upon the silence of the night pealed forth the warning roil. He beat his drum madly, fiercely, with the strength of ten men, but all at once it ceased, for an Arab's lance had pierced the little drummer's heart. But the work was done. The alarm had been given in time, and the Arabs found no sleeping foe to masacre. The fight was a fierce but a short one, and as usual the French were victorious.

where is Jules?" asked Colonel Haute-court eagerly. "That boy has been our salva-tion. Bring him to me that I may thank him. Ciel! how the little fellow did beat that drum! It sounded in my ears like the last trump." "It was the last trump to him, mon colonel," said one of the soldiers, "though it did save us. We found him dead on one side of the breach where the savages entered, his hand on his

We found him dead on one side of the breach where the savages entered, his hand on his drum. It was easy to read, that story was. He saw the Arabs steal in, and the only way to warn was by the drum. He beat it though he knew he was beating his own dirge. Ah, he was trave, our little drummer!"

Colonel Hautecourt turned asid, for, daring soldier as he was, he did not choose his men should see the tears in his eyes.

In his native village you may still hear the

should see the tears in his eyes.

In his native village you may still hear the story how the little drummer saved the camp. Colonel Hautecourt erected a memorial pillar to him in the village square, telling, in few words, how and where he died; and, while they lived, the old father and mother would gaze at it with dim eyes; it seemed to them a message from the dead.

It was as if he said, "Weep not, for it is glorious to die as I did, to save others."

A KENTUCKY DUEL. How They Handled Derringers in the Days

That Tried Men. Victor Duquesne, the famous pistol shot of Victor Duquesne, the famous pistel shot of New Orleans, while traveling in Kentucky stopped for the night at a tavern in Frankfort. In his day pistols, like Kentuckians going to take a drink, went in pairs. Every gentleman carried his twin derringers. After supper Duquesne went to the office counter, behind which the proprietor lounged, and putting down a half dollar, requested him to change it. The proprietor swept the coin into his money drawer in a mechanical way, and taking out two "bits," twelve and half-cent pieces, showed them towards Duquesne. The latter, seeing that the proprietor made no move toward giving him any more money, said:

"I gave you half a dollar; here are only two 'bits."'
"You gi' me a quarter, sir," responsed the

"You gi'me a quarter, sir," responsed the host.

"Beg your pardon; you are mistaken. Look in your drawer and you will see."
"Do you mean to say I don't know a half dollar when I see it? I say, sir, you gi'me* a quarter and you've got your change for it."
Duquesne looked steadily at the tavernkeeper for a moment. The guests seated around the fire-place became silent.
"You are a liar!" said Duquesne, in a low, even tone. Those terrible words meant something in Kentucky, and the speaker knew it. He felt nervously for his pistols. They were missing. He had left them in his room. The tavern keeper's movements were as quick as if he had been charged by an electric battery. He jerked opened his money drawer, took from it a pistol, cocked it and covered Duquesne, who stood motionless."

who stood motionless."

"Would you shoot an unarmed man?" inquired the latter, calmly.

That appeal is never without its effect in the old commonwealth.

"An unarmed man has no right to give an insult."

insult."
"Will some gentleman lend me a pistel?"
said Duquesne, without removing his eyes from
his antagonist, whose two brothers had now
ranged themselves by his side.
"Fair play, the world over," spoke up a burly
drover, putting a pistel in Duquesne's hand,
while two more were dropped into his overcoat
pocket. The crowd parted. The men fired
simultaneously. The landlord's right arm
dropped to his side, broken, and his weapon
fell to the floor. Duquesne stood unharmed dropped to his side, broken, and his weapon fell to the floor. Duquesne stood unharmed and quietly exchanged his smoking pistol for one of the loaded ones in his pocket. One of the landlord's brothers, without a word, leveled a pistol at Duquesne, but before he could puil the trigger Duquesne fired and his new antagonist's right arm dropped to his side, broken.

broken.
"Any more?" inquired Duquesne, preparing another firearm.
"Yes; damn you!" exclaimed the third brother firing one shot wildly and endeavor-

"Yes; damn you!" exclaimed the third brother, firing one shot wildly and endeavoring to shoot again. Duquesne fired quickly again, and that brother's arm fell, broken, jugas the others had fallen.

"Who the devil are you?" cried the landlord, clasping his disabled arm.

"I am Victor Duquesne, of New Orleans."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Duquesne; I'm satisfied it was a half dollar you gi 'me. Give Mr. Duquesne two 'bits' more out o' the drawer, Sam," said the tavern keeper to a white-faced clerk who had crouched beneath the counter during the fusillade. "Next time I want to shoot I'll look at the register and see who is goin' to shoot back."

who is goin' to shoot back."

From the Arkansaw Traveller.

The room was lighted by moonbeams. A woman lat on the bed. A man knelt upon the floor. "Let me light the lamp," he said.
"No," she replied; "let there be no light but that which comes from heaven, for in that light you nust make me a promise. You know that I am dy-

"No. Grace: for God's sake don't say that. You lamp."
"Please don't," she said, touching him with her

"Please dont," she said, touching him with her hand. "I don't want the glare of a lamp, for it would seem to drive away the holy light that is now falling upon us. Maurice, you must make me a promise. You know that I have been a faithful, uncomplaining wife." 'Yes, I know.' "Yes, I know."
"Then, will you not make me a promise?"
"I can make you any promise but one, and that one I know you would ask?"
"Yes, and it is that you will never drink again."
"I cannot make it, Grace. I could not keep it, am weak—ruined and cannot control myself. I

will make any other promise and swear to keep it."
She placed her hand on his head. "Promise me, then, that you will never take another drink except while sitting by my grave.' Oh, Grace, what a horrible request. "You said that you would promise anythin

else."
"Yes, but this is so unreasonable, so awful."
She put her arm around his neck. "Make a
the promise," she pleaded. the promise," she pleaded.
"I will," he said.

A nervous man walked about the streets. The cold wind howled and a snowstorm was raging, but he heeded not the cold. He went into a saloon, stood a moment, and then went again into the street. He walked for hours. The storm ceased, the clouds passed away. He saw the moonbeams falling on a snowdrift, and, shuddering, he went into a saloon.

into a saloon.

"Give me a quart of whisky," he said. He went to the cemetery, and, finding a grave apart from the others, sat down beside it. Then he took the

bottle from his pocket.

"Strange place for a man to come and freeze t death," said an old sexton, when morning has

The sunlight fell upon the grave. CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Mrs. Williams, the lady to whom Rev. Dr-Morrison referred yesterday, at the First Methodis church, died about 11 o'clock last night at 102 Coordiand street,

"A Jolly Earthquake" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. Russell H. Conwell at Trinity church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Tickets on sale at Wilson's Bruckner's.

PERSONAL. JAMES P. FIELD, artist, removed to Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's building, Iwk
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I have measured a great many Roman coffins, and my average shows that the Roman could
not have greatly exceeded five feet five fuches. In
taking measurements of a mient armor, I find that
the English aristocracy have decidedly increased in
average height within 500 years.

I measured twenty-five mummles in the British
museum as nearly as I could through the eases,
making estimate for wrappings, and found the average height of males sixty-one inches, females fiftyfive inches.

The mummy of the celebrated Cleonatra measures

five inches.

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neasured fifty-two in



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Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, February 7, 1888.

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> APPROXIMATION PRIZES. ing 30 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prize of \$150,000.
>
> 100 numbers from 42362 to 42462, inclusive, being 30 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prize of \$50,000.
>
> 100 numbers from 61363 to 61663, inclusive, being 50 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prize of \$0,000.
>
> 100 numbers ending with 75, being the two last figures of the number drawing the Capital Prize of \$20,000.
>
> The subscribers having supersisted the

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No. 71,575 draws (capital Prize, \$150,000, sold in New Orleans, San Francisco Oakland, and Cameron, Cal., Chicago, Ill., Baraga and Frankfort, Mich., and Michigan City, Ind. No. 42412 draws Second Capital Prize \$0,000. No. 61533 draws 3rd Capital Prize \$0,000; sold in New York, New Orleans, Washington, D. C., Oakland, Cal., Cleveland, O., Jackson, Mich., Lincoln, Ills., Lula, Miss., Abbeville, C. H., S. C., and Bonne Terre, Mo. No. 13618 draws \$10,000; sold in Boston, Miss., San Francisco, Cal., and Cairo, Ills. No. 25477 draws \$1,000, sold in New York, St. Lovis, Mo., Houston, Tex., Romney, Ind., and Denison, Iowa. Nos. 6090, 2536, 60300, 8315 each draw \$5,001, sold in New Orleans, New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, and gan Diego, Cal., Kansas City, Mo., Portland, Me., Preston, Iowa, Sulphur Springs, Ky., Forsyth, Ga, and Union Springs, Ala.

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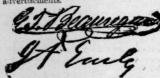


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1 PRIZE OF \$500,000 is.

1 PRIZE OF \$500,000 is.

1 PRIZE OF \$00,000 is.

1 PRIZE OF \$0,000 is.

1 PRIZE OF \$0,000 is.

2 PRIZES OF \$2,000 is.

2 PRIZES OF \$1,000 are.

25 PRIZES OF \$1,000 are.

26 PRIZES OF \$500 are.

200 PRIZES OF \$300 are.

200 PRIZES OF \$300 are.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES OF PRIXES OF \$1,000 are.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES OF \$1,000 are. 100 PRIZES OF 200 are
APPROXINATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to
\$300,000 Prize are.
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\$300,000 Prize are.
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to
\$100,000 Prize are.
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TELEPHONE 1040, TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Office of the Atlanta City Browing Company, or the undersigned architects, until February 15th, 1888, at 20 clock p. m. sharp, for a new factory building, 80x80 feet, for an ice factory at Bolton, (loe ville.) Ga. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of GUST. R. LEO, feb10-3; BROKERS AND BANKERS. W. H. PATTERSON.

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U.S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Fieri facias issued of the circuit court of the United States for the Northern Fishtrict of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, towit: James H. Low vs. John M. Zachry, I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant, John M. Zachry, the following described property towit: All that tract or parcel of iand lying and being in, originally Newton county, now Rockdale county. Georgia, known as parts of lots two hundred and sixty-four (264) in the tenth (10th) district of originally Newton now Rockdale county, Georgia, known as parts of lots two hundred and sixty-four (264) in the tenth (10th) district of originally Newton now Rockdale county, Georgia, bounded as follows: On the south by Decatur road; on the east by J. H. Griffin: on the north by James Hargrove: on the west by W. G. Tanner; containing two hundred (200) acres; Also house and lot and part of lot of land number two hundred and seventy-four (274), the place where the said defendant, John M. Zachry, resided at the date of mortgage, towit: January 14th, 1880, bounded as follows: On the south by Decatur street: on the east by lots of W. H. Lee, E. Robeits, E. B. Roper, C. Sims, G. W. Gleason and J. H. Tenner; on the north by lands of A. C. Travis, and on the west by Francis street and lands of D. W. Hudson, all in the town of Convers, Georgia, containing forty-four (44) acres; also lots and parts of lots number two hundred and two hundred and fifty-one (251), containing four hundred and fifty of 16251, cont

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

nd after this date Passenger Trains will run datly, as follows, except those marked t, which are except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only. d * are run on Sunday only.

7150 pm | 230 pm | 1030 pm | 5.00 pm | 5.00 pm | 1230 pm | 1230 pm Leave Atlanta
Arrive Hapeville
Arrive Griffin
Arrive Barnesville
Arrive Barnesville
Arrive Columbus
Arrive Columbus
Arrive Columbus
Arrive Montgomery via Eufatla
Arrive Montgomery via Eufatla
Arrive Mullen
Arrive Mullen 8:20 am 8:45 pm 4:06 pm 11:20 m 7:33 pm 6:458 pm 8:55 am 9:19 pm 4:76 pm 11:20 pm 7:33 pm 6:535 pm 10:25 am 10:50 pm 6:30 pm 1:15 pm 7:55 pm 6:535 pm 6:20 am 1:15 pm 6:30 pm 1:15 pm 7:35 pm 6:30 pm 1:15 pm 7:35 pm 6:20 am 7:13 pm 7:25 pm 11:05 pm 4:50 am 11:05 pm 4:06 pm 6:15 am 11:05 pm 4:50 am 11:05 pm 11:05 pm 4:06 pm 6:15 am 11:05 pm 4:50 am 11:05 pm 11:05 Leave Macon.
Leave Barnesville.
Leave Griffin
Leave Hapeville......
Arrive at Atlenta.....

5:40 pm 7:15 am 1:15 pm 10:25 pm + 8:15 am * 9:00 am + 1:40 pm Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlants and Savannab, Savannah and Macon, Savanab and Angusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany,
Innough car between Atlanta and Columbus va graffin.
Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

The Manual Formation of the Carbon and Steeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta. P. W. APPLER, General Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga. ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, TULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES FOR March, 1888.—Will be sold before the, courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Gas. on the first Tues may in March, 1888, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: One lady's gold watch, one razor, one ristol, one pocket-book, one breast-pin and three Golfars and eighty fix cents in cash. Leviel on as the property of James Harris to satisfy at fa. issued from city court of Atlanta, for use of officers of court, vs. James Harris.

Also at the same time and place, one top side bar THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD CONPANY,
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Also at the same time and place, one top side bar buggy and harness, one ship body, side bar, ton buggy and harness, one no top buggy, made by Woodhull, one top Dexter springs buggy and harness, one leather curtain landeau carriage and double harness, made by Milburn Wagon company; one giass front landeau carriage and set double harness, made by J. M. Smith one extension ton carriage and for the property of the state of t Leave Atlanta
Leave Gainesville
Arrive Athens
Arrive Washington
Arrive Augusta ness, made by Milburn Wagon company; one glass front landean carriage and set double harness, made by Milburn Wagon company; one round glass front carriage and narness, one to and spring bugy harness, two two-horse wagons and two double sets ha ness; two glass front landeatts and two sets double harness, mounted, one of them made by McLain & Kendail an 'the other by Fizzerald & Co.; one Berlin glass front carriage and set double harness, made by McLain & Kendail on the cher by Fizzerald & Co.; one leather top landeau carriage and set double harness, made by Fitzgerald & Co.; one leather top landeau carriage and set double harness, made by Fitzgerald & Co.; one complete glass front carriage, made by Fitzgerald & Co.; one complete glass front carriage, made by Fitzgerald & Co., to satisfy at fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B. F. Walker vs. Chambers & Co., Also at the same time and pace, that city lot in city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, Georgia, in the lith district of said county, in land lot 51, beginning on the north side of fast Cain street at a point 200 feet east from Butler and running east on Cain street 50 feet front, and running back from Cain same width 96½ feet, more or less, to lot. No. 35, known and distinguished as lot No. 45 of G. W. Adair's plat. Levied on as the property of Laban F. Smith, os satisfy a fig. issued from 201th district of W. Fol. No. 2 EAST-DAILY. No. 1 WEST-DAILY. NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL No. 4 EAST-DAILY. No. 3 WEST-DAILY.

Lv. Atlanta 9 06 p m Lv. Augusta 10 15 p m Ar. Augusta 5 00 a m Ar. Atlanta 6 20 a m DECATUR TRAIN-Daily except Sunday. Lv. Atlanta 9 27 a m Lv. Decatur 9 45 a m Ar. Decatur 9 39 a m Ar. Atlanta 10 15 a m COVINGTON ACCOM'N-Daily except Si plat. Levied on as the property of Laban F. Smith, to satisfy a fi fa. issued from 123th district G. M., Folton country, Ga., in avor of hile & Wyly vs. Laban F. Smith, defendant holding a bond for titles to said land from J. Russell Hodge, with purchase money paid, except about thirty dollars.

Also at the same time and place, one house not lot in the city of Atlanta, situated on Smith street, and known as the old Thos. S. King place, fronting 70 feet, more or less, on Smith street and running back 136 feet and one half, more less, to Smith street, and known as the old Thos. S. King place, fronting 70 feet, more or less, on Smith street and running back 136 feet and one half, more less, to Smith street, and known as the old Thos. S. King place, fronting 70 feet, more of less, on Smith street and running back 136 feet and one half, more less, to Smith street, and known as the less than 10 feet and the northeast. Levied on as the property of Thos. S. King, to satisfy aff fa. Issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of L. E. Gwin vs. Thes. S. King, Also at the same time and place, the following described parcels of land, to wit. The west half of land to No. (8) eight of the 17th district of Fulton county, Ga. The parcel of land begins at a corner in the northeast corner of the west half of land lot No. (8) eight of the 17th district of Fulton county, Ga. The parcel of land begins at a corner in the northeast corner; the right of way of Atlanta, Richmond Air-Line railroad way, being reserved one hundred feet from the center of track of each side; thence easterly two chains and thirty-three links on the northeast corner; the right of way of Atlanta, Richmond Air-Line railroad way, being reserved one hundred feet from the center of track of each side; thence easterly two chains and thirty-three links on the northeast corner; the right of way of Atlanta, Richmond Air-Line railroad way, being reserved one hundred feet from the center of the key being the farmant of the way of Atlanta, Richmond Air-Line railroad MACON NIGHT EXPRESS-DAILY No. 3; WESTWARD. | No. 32 EASTWARD. Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signall d stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundayy, Train No. 27 will stop and receive pa sangers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Foint, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyere Lithonia, Sione Mountain and Decaur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,

JOB W. WHITE, T. P. A. Augusta, Ga. Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signall d stop as my regular schedule flag station.

THE ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD
The following schedule will go into effect on The following schedule will go into effect on the Atlanta and Florida Railroad on January 21st, 1888: No. 1. No. 8. Miles

Trains leave from and arrive at E. T., V & G. Ry. Passenger Depot.

JOHN N. DUNN,
President,
H. C. HARRIS, General Munager.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS TIME TABLE NO. 3.

Daily. No. 2 | No. 4

8 50 am 5 00 pm 9 08 am 5 18 pm 9 21 am 5 33 pm 9 25 am 5 35 pm 9 35 am 5 45 pm 9 44 am 5 54 pm 9 59 am 6 09 pm 10 08 am 6 48 pm 10 21 am 6 31 pm 10 30 am 6 40 pm All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia, and corging passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Geogra railroad, and with Rome railroad a Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

TO WEAK MEN

SUNDAY'S SERVICES.

Worship in the Various Churches of the City.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS THE RULE.

Hopkins Tells of the Needs of Emory Some of the Leading Churches.

There were uniformly large congregation the different places of worship yesterday, and the services were interesting and instructive. The sermon of Rev. I. S. Hopkins, president of Emory college, delivered at the First Meth-edist church yesterday morning, was one of the most interesting, and it is to be regretted that it is not possible to print it in full in these col-

Church of Christ.

T. M. Harris, pastor. Subject: "The parable of the Sower." A parable is intended to awaken interest and stimulage curiosity. A well spread over a statue or figure, exposing only the contour, excites our desires to know more about its feature. excites our desires to know more about its feath of.
Teaching by parables makes the search for knowledge pleasant, and fixes it in the memory when discovered. A parable is not an enigma or puzzle; it yields its meaning readily to the earnest inquirer, only relling it to the carcless and indifferent.

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Mr. Harris then explained the difference between
the parable and the fable, the allegory, type, riddles, and the anecdote, giving an interesting example of each. He then proceeded to give the lesson and ethical use of the "Tarable of the Sower."
First Lesson.—By this parable our Savior targit
that the "kingdom of heaven" was a moral or spirtitual kingdom, and tot a temporal one, as the Jews
believed. To understand this feature of the parable
we must first know something of the national ideal
of Messiah's kingdom. This was fully and clearly
stated and explained.

Second Lesson.—This was to teach the law of progressive development, or the philosophy of spiritual
growth in the kingdom of heaven—the gospel dispensation. The imagery of this feature of the
parable is a sower sowing seeds, and the
harvest that follows the sowing. By
It we are taught that ideas sown in the moral
world are as seeds sown in the material world, the
harvest in each depending upon the character of
the seeds and the soil, together with the favor or
unfriendliness of the surroundings.

Third Lesson.—Was to point out h: hinderances
to spiritual development, or the carses of failure of full, and Capt

beauty for the fif we failed to for in the rearreally beautiff in the first adjustment, fa soil or climate without prope without care, is an idea of stone in the fe

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formulated str

Third Lesson.—Was to point out. h: hinderances to spiritual development, or the carses of failure of spiritual harvest. These hinderances are stated in the first, second and third classification of the parable—the wayside, the stony ground, and the thorns and briars. These hinderances were forcibly persented and explained, and the congregation were invited to decide which was the particular hinderance to their spiritual growth or fruit bearing. Fourth Lesson.—Sets out fully the conditions that favor fruitful harvest. These are:

1. An len is and good heart.

2. Must be if the word.

3. Must understand and receive it.

4. Must keep i —that is, must obey it.

5. Lesson.—The decrees of fruitfulness, some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred told. Whilethere are differences in the abundance of barvest, still each must bear something. See parable of the talents.

6. Lesson.—The seed is the Word—the Gospel.

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6. Lesson—The seed is the Word—the Gospel.
This seed sown in the soil of a "good and honest"
heart will as naturally produce the "fruit of the
kingdom" as seed sown in the earth under friendly
surroundings will produce "fruit after its kind."

First Baptist Church.

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Dr. Hawthorne never preached a more eloquent or effective sermon to a more appreciative audience than on yesterday at the morning service. His subject was "spiritual Power," and his text the concluding verses of the inthe hapter and the first verse of the either chapter of Mathew. After announcing his departure for Louisville to assist Mr. Moody in a glorious revival there in progress, and asking the earnest prayers of the church on effort in helping to carry on the work of regeneration, the doctor con linued: "The special feature of my text is Christ's first exhortation to his disciples to pray, and then sending them forth in answer to their own prayers. After praying them selves into an agony of spiritual desires, the Master then reid, Go into the fields and reap for the hirves: is plenty. God says to his people everywhere pray-pray without ceasing. The praying man is an earnest, successful worker. Man is active as he is spiritual. Earnest prayer makes an earnest man in the master's cause. Revelations comes to us in prayer. The rich man who prays that God may succor the destitute around him, as he lingers around the mercy seat and thinks of the poor here and there, finds his own heart begin to melt, and God in answer to his own prayers eards him forth to their relief. Christ called on his disciples to pray that God would send laborers in his field. They did pray, and when they felt the inspiration of new power and were softened, by the sight of the sad seenes around them. Christ again called to them and said, "Go into the field and work. Pray until you become God's agents to answer your own prayers. Blessed is he who is near to God. When afar off his voice is thunder, terrible and majestic. But as we draw near it is softened and loses even its tone of command.

You can come so near, he will appear a brother instead of a judge. His gave the twelve disciples power. Sent in their own strength, their mission would have been a mockery. Christ never gives a command without giving the power to it. There is a time in every man's life when he is conscious of this divine power, and feels equal to any emergency. Graud hours are these. Apocalyptic hours; hours of inspiration. Peter had this power at Pentecost; Paul on Mars hill; Chrysostom when he defied his imperial majesty; Whitfield when he shook two continents. Edwards when he spoke of the sinner in the hands of argry God, and his audience clung to the columns of the church for support. That power is still among us. It fails at times here and there upon men unknown to fame. Nothing is more real. At such times God dwells in us as in a tabernacle. Brother, sister, have you ever felt this power? Can you point to one-and say, "Him have I saved." Have you any sheaves worthy a place in the heavenly garland?

Central Presbyterian Church.

which a place in the heavenly garland?

Central Preshyterian Church.

Dr. Strickler preached at the Central Preshyterian church to a good congregation from Acts the went out of the city by a fiver side, where prayer was wont to be made, etc.

The subject of this change in the woman is worthy of our consideration, this change must take place in ourselves, if we enter the kingdom of God. She was to remain there, but by some remarkable influence of God's spirit, he was not permitted to prach there and he came back to Maccdonia, and on the third of the came back to Maccdonia, and on the third of the came back to Maccdonia, and on the third of the came back to Maccdonia, and on the subject of this conversation was divinely brought about the case of the Philippian jail converted under the influence of a great carthytake, but the earthquake could not bring about the case of the Philippian jail country the salvation of the jail of the word of the salvation of the jail of the word of the present the salvation of the jail of the word of the present of the world, converted under the preaching of Peter, but they did not go the total the salvation of the jail of the word of the present of the world, converted under the preaching of the world only as sir ciken down on his way to Bannascus, so with the salvation of the jail of the word of the present of the world, converted under the preaching of the world of the present of the

J. A. Eberhardt, Sec'y Treas, & Gen. M'et.

announcing that we are now prepared to s upon the finest quality of Lithonia

JRAL ONUMENTAL AND

STREET PAVING WORK.

BRANCH OFFICE:
19-20 Wiggins Block,
CINCINNATI.

RAIIROAD SCHEDULE.

1:15 pm 10:35 pm + 8:15 pm * 9:50 pm + 1:40 pm

R. W. APPLER, General Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILEOAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.
Immeneing Sunday, 18th instant, the following
enger schedule will be operated:
62 Trains run by 90th meridian time. No. 27 WEST-DAILY.

No. 28 EAST-DAILY. DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. No. 2 EAST-DAILY. No. 1 WEST-DAILY.

GRT EXPRESS AND MAIL No. 4 EAST-DAILY. No. 3 WEST-DAILY. Ly. Atlanta 9 05 p m Ly. Augusta — .10 15 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS-DAH Y! No. 3; WESTWARD. No. 82 EASTWARD.

THE ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD
The following schedule will go into effect on
the Atlanta and Florida Railroad on January
21st, 1888:

Passenger Depot.

JOHN N. DUNN.

II. I. COLLIER.

nger Depot.
IN N. DUNN,
President.
H. C. HARRIS, General Manager. CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS

No. 1. | No. 3. 6 30 am 2 30 pm 6 40 am 2 40 pm 6 51 am 2 51 pm 7 02 am 3 22 pp 7 15 am 3 25 pm 7 26 am 3 25 pm 7 84 am 8 35 pm 7 89 am 8 35 pm 7 52 am 3 25 pm 7 52 am 3 25 pm 7 52 am 3 25 pm No. 2 | No. 4

\$ 50 am 5 00 pm 9 08 am 5 18 pm 9 21 am 5 18 pm 9 26 am 6 26 pm 9 35 am 6 09 pm 10 08 am 10 08 am 6 45 pm 10 21 am 6 31 pm 10 80 am 6 40 pm

THOMAS, Sheriff.

DYES

SUNDAY'S SERVICES.

The Worship in the Various Churches of the City.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS THE RULE. Dr. Hopkins Tells of the Needs of En dlege—Sermons and Services at Some of the Leading Churches.

the different places of worship yesterday, and the services were interesting and instructive. The sermon of Rev. I. S. Hopkins, president of Emory college, delivered at the First Methodist church yesterday morning, was one of the most interesting, and it is to be regretted that it is not possible to print it in full in these col-

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Dr. Hawthorne never preached a more eloquent or effective sermon to a more appreciative audience than on resterday at the morning service. His subject was "Spiritual Power," and his text the concluding verses of the another and the first verse of the tenth chapter of Mathew. After ammouncing his departure for Louisville to assist Mr. Moody in a glorious revival there in progress, and asking the earnest prayers of the church on effort in helping to carry on the work of regeneration, the doctor con inued: "The special feature of my text is Christ's first exhortation to this disciples to pray, and then sending them forth in answer to their own prayers. After praying them selves into an agony of spiritual desires, the Master then rid, Go into the fields and reap for the harves: is plenty. God says to his people everywhere pray—pray without ceasing. The praying man is an carnest, successful worker. Man is active as he is spiritual, Earnest prayer makes an earnest man in the master's cause. Reventations comes to us in prayer. The rich man who prays that God may succor the destitute around him, as he lingers around the mercy seat and thinks of the poor here and there, finds his own heart begin to melt, and God in answer to his own prayer sends him forth to their relief. Christ called on his disciples to pray that God ownld send laborers in his field. They did pray, and when they felt the hispiration of new power and were softened, by the sight of the sad scenes around them. Christ again called to them and said. "Go into the field and work. Pray until you become God's agents to answer your own prayers. Blessed is he who is near to God. When afar off his voice is thunder, terrible and majestic. But as we draw near it is softened and loses even its tone of command.

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The subject of the achange in the evenuan is worthy as the subject of the achange in the evenuan is worth occasives, if we enter the kingdom of fool. But was not converted by the conversation of the species, which is a subject of the achange in the evenuan in the consideration of the subject of the achange in the evenuan of the conversation of the species of the construction of the conversation of the subject of the achange. It did release he was not permitted to preach there and he came back to Macedonia, and on when this course and the conversation took place, we have no reduce that at he invited Paul to make known to be subject to the achange. It did release Paul and Silas, fort this salvation of the latter was the Lord's. Paul was subject to the subject of the subject of the world, converted under the influence of a great carticular the color of the world, converted under the influence of a great carticular the case of the Phillippian painter converted under the influence of a great carticular the case of the Phillippian painter converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted under the influence of a great carticular than the converted than the converted than

thus shut cannot be opened, and by indulging in evil principles we have thus shut the door and it can not be opened, are you not responsible when you have so shut the door that you cannot open it, and what right have you to be so averse to God, that he cannot open it, and what right have you to be so averse to God, the cannot open it, you are responsible for it, not God. It cannot be opened except by him who carries the keys to the kingdom of heaven at his girdle, he alone can open it. Give your consent and it will be opened. Because you cannot, you will not be excused, if you refuse Christ, Christ has not convealed his love for you and he requires that you acknowledge Him, He has shed His blood for you, and He does not consent that you should not work for Him, own Him publicly before men, "whoseever shall confess me be ore men, him will I confess before the Father."

No genuine conversion can take place without exet tog an influence upon all hearts.

A it the Lord to open your hearts to receive the truth this day and it will be done.

Trinity Yestesday.

Trinity Vestesday.

There was the largest number at Trinity Sinday-school yest-risy known in a long time. One hundred and fifty chairs for the infant department are not enough. Fifty more are necessary to accommodate the growing numbers coming in. Major . Staton's class room is aired'ly full, and Captain Walker's class is about full. The superintendent was happy yesterday. There must have been near five hundred people in Trinity Sunday-school yesterday. The singing, conducted by Mr. Samuel Bradley, Judge Hammond and Protessor Clarke, was first class.

Rev. J. W. Lee preached at eleven o'clock on "Agnosticism and Christianity." from the text: "He that loyeth not knoweth not God for God is love." I John, 4-15.

Men he suich had been seeking in all their past history to matter and mind and splift, as represented in the garth and man and God. These are not unknowable, but intelligible.

1. The earth. For ages men misread and misunderstood the constituent elements of the earth. But they kept trying to find these out, until the sixty-four primitive elements were discovered. They have been encouraged sufficiently by what they have learned about the earth, law, relation and force.

2. Mind. So they have learned about the earth, law, relation and force.

2. Mind. So they have learned the principles of mind by continuous thought upon it.

3. Spirit. Not only is matter and mind intelligible, but so is spirit. But in order to know Him, something is necessary basides intellect. The affections here play a most important part. It is impossible to know Him without loving Him.

The First Methodist.

Rev. I. S. Hopkins, of Emory college, preached a powerful sermon at the First Methodist church yesterday morning upon the subject of Christian E lucation: "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

This ideal conception of Jewish youth occurs in a passage of thanksgiving—strength for the sons and beauty for the daughters. We would be dull learners if we failed to see the reflex beauty of that passage, for in the really strong, strongth is beauty; in the really strong, strongth is beauty; in the really beautiful, beauty is strength.

In the first place, this prayer embraces the idea of adjustment, for plants will not grow in unsuitable soil or climate, nor will they flourish to perfection without proper care and protection. Weeds thrive without care, but not so with plants. Again, there is an idea of fitness in this simile of the polished stone in the temple.

The nextidea in each of these figures is that of fruitfulness and usefulness. Mere fruitage does not exhaust the utility of the one, nor does mere beauty fulfill the destiny of the other. Beauty delights because we infer a connection between the real and the apparent. These reflections open a broad and boundless theme for meditation. Our children! Motherhood ank fatherhood. The entire being exalted as the blessed sense of a new and beautiful relationship comes with the coming of our first born.

What memories, and what dreams for that future.

alted as the blessed sense of a new and beautiful relationship comes with the coming of our first born.

What memories, and what dreams for that future. It would be well if through the tears and smiles which come with these memories, we could see, as it is possible to see, how we can help to make our own sons as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as polished cornerstones. This Ribble idea of education we cannot hope to find laid down in formulated statement?

The same ideas of education are promulgated by the New Testament. Christian education concerns the individual, and has for its prime object the development and perfection of personal character. Christian education effects the domestic and social relations of men. The effect of early education upon after life was shown by the lives of the murderers, commonly known as Anarchists. recently hanged in Chicago. From these the speaker argued: First, that the pauperism, which is the outgrowth of beer gardens and saloons, is a menace to national safety; Second, that Athelsm and Anarchy are neer akin; Third, that re içious infuence alone can save the children and implant in their hearts proper ideas.

As a contrast to this chapter from the Chicago riot, the lives of the framers of the constitution of the United States, all Christian men, were cited.

Dr. Hopkins concluded with a sketch of Emory college, its resources and its needs. It has graduated 819 students, among them the foremost citizens of the commonwealth. Not less than 2,500 young men have received their taining in whole, or in part, from Emory. A large proportion have been many, and it must look to the Methodist church for its support.

The sermon was an able and instructive one—one in which the greatest interest was taken by all who heard it.

The usual hour of meeting in this place of worship is three o'clock.

The room used for the purpose, though commodious, will soon be inadequate to accommodate the increased attendance. The count up showed one hundred and forty persons paseent.

The mission is aiways interesting and this atternoon Mr. Spencer introduced Mr. Rown, of Chicago, who is sucerintendent of a big mission school in Chicage. Mr. Brown gave an interesting description of his school.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—W E Allister, J T Ansley, Charlle Able.

B—W M Brown, H C Brewton, W L Boudre, W J Berneuback, W O Farnett, TJ-Block, R L Bylee, R T Bratten. R F Bowen, J Weed Brown, J D Bruce, C Burton, Fred Bell, C H Barker, C E Bennett, A E Bohan, J H Brown.

C—W J Collins, Wm Clarke, Wm Cruttenden, Hugh Crumley, W C Clark, T H Carpenter, T H Calmon, T A Christy, T H T Conner, T M Calis, S H Check, S H Caldwell, R Carter, J C Cullen, Thomas Decatur Street Mission.

A JOLLY EARTHQUAKE.

A Lecture at Trinity Church Tomorrew by an Interesting Lecturer.

an Interesting Lecturer.

Colonel Russell H. Conwell, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist church of Philadelphia, Pa., will deliver a lecture at Trinity church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, on "A Jolly Earthquake."

It is humorous and rich. Dr. J. W. Lee chanced to learn on Saturday that Colonel Conwell would pass through the city this week on his way to Florida. He telegraphed to Philadelphia Saturday night to know if he would stop in Atlanta and lecture in his church. He replied that he would reach Atlanta by the Piedmoet Air-Line Tuesday at one o'clock, and lecture at eight o'clock.

Tickets will be on sale today at Wilson & Bruckner's and George Muse's store.

The lecture room of Trinity church does not seat but about twelve hundred. So those who desire to hear this prince among Amrican lecturers had better purchase tickets early. A gentleman said yesterday, who has heard Colonel Conwell three times, that he has no equal in this country.

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor. his popu lar Hotel has new furniture throughout and is centrally located, being nearly opposite the Artes an Well, the Opera House, Post Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can be obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first floor of the hotel Porter at all the trains.

Belvidere Oyster Co. Oysters 25 cts per qt, Cor. Pryor. under Metro-politan Hotel. Telephone

See the elegant display of Baskets, all kinds, and especially those little French Baskets for favors, at NUNNALLY'S, 36 Whitehall.

LIST-OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending February 11th, 1888. Parties call-ing will please say advertised, and name the date. A recent ruling of the postoffice department re-quires the collection of one cent on each advertised letter when delivered.

LADIES LIST.

A—I. D Anderson, J D Anderson, C A Allis, Annie Anderson, G Almond.

P—3mith Boren, S Bizzell, Sailie Bell, Nency Bagby, Patience Bell, M Bix, Mary Bynum, Mollie Brewer, MC Bennie, S Brown, Lula Brown, M E Biooks, M Blackwell, Mary Bowden, H Brown, Stess Buckner, Dillard Barten, C C Bone.

C—A Crockett, F Y Cushman, Faunie Cheney, Minnie Cole, Lula Coleman, L Christian, Lula Chistie, Mollie Grueger, Martha Cawford, Ophia Clark, W Crawford.

D—S A Dugger, Viola Davis, Mattie Dean, Eliza Davis, Jennie K Dugʻas 2, Georgia Duncan, Emma Drumons, Emma Dumnesali, Dora Davis.

E—Violet Alexander, W T Evans.

F—N W Fariey, Mary M Fleider, G T Fowler, Fannie Filtim. Elva Franklin, A M Floyd.

G—Mollie Glover, Eunice Green, Mrs Gramling, A A Flover,
H—F P Hatcher, R B Holmes, Sitwell Harris, Sallie Holdeman, Paulina Hartroniff, Minnie Hudgins 2, Mnnie Heniz, Henry Harris, Fannie Howard, Elist Hancock, Elia Heath, Edie Harper, F Hare, Clare Houston, A E Hall.

I—Evilira Isaacs.

J—Allis Johnson, Annie Jackson, CJ Johnson, Golie Johnson, Molie Jackson, S F Jones, R Johnson.

K—S O Killon, S K Kilbons, Sallie Keeth, Mary Kates, E King. LADIES LIST.

K—S O Killson, S K Kibbons, Sallie Keeth, Mary Kates, E King.

L—F T Lamar, Georgia Lions, Victoria Lee.

M—W W Mitchell, W A Miller, Nollie Montgomery, L C Maffett, M A McCoy, M Mason, Mary Martrey, Hattie McKinney, H Manning T Martin, Francis Moore, Jeffie Manuel, L Moseley, Annie Martin, Darcas McCandies, John Mims.

N—Luchuda Nolly, Mollie Northy.

O—Lula Osten, R V Omer, Rachel Obey.

P—Mrs Pounter, E B Pierson, E Petty, Fannie Pearsoil, R Parker, Jana Peek, N E Phillips, Rebecca Parker, Sall'e Patrick.

Penrson, R Parker, Mr. reex, N. Pannins, Reco-ca Parker, Sallie Patrick.

R. Berta Rachel, B Rinoz, G H Rennie, Heien Raed, Mary Ruck, L. C Robertson, Mattie Roling, Louven Robinson, Maggie Reed, Lizzie Roberson, Nora Robertson, Nettie Robertson, S E Rice, S J Pinterschen. Nora Robertson, Nettle Robertson, S. E. Rice, S. Richridson.
S.—S. B. Shaw, Saroh Scott, Minerra Smith, LouSmich, Mary Smith, Isabella Simpson, Georgia Sennett, Eliza Smith, Fannie Smith, Abn. Sutser.
Larrie Stewart, Annie Smith, Abn. Sutser.
Ellen Thomas, Loey Taylor, S. H. Taire,
W.—Susie Woody, Mary White, Lilize White, Mittie Williams, Lizzie Wates, Maria Wilson, Merry
Winn, Mary Wray, Laura Woods, George Walker,
Cora Wynn, Amanda Williams, Alice White Bess
Williams, Katie Welss,
Y.—Lou Young, M. F. Young.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
A.—W. F. Allister, J. T. Ansley, Charlie Able.

H Brown.

C—W J Collins, Wm Clarke, Wm Cruttenden, Hugh Crumley, W C Clark, T H Carpenter, T H Calhoun, T A Christy, T H T Conner, T M Calls, S H Cheek, S H Caldwell, R Carter, J C Cullen, Thomas Crow, James Gash, John Cranshaw, Rev J G Cald-Crow, James Gash, John Cranshaw, Rev J G Cald-

C—W J Collins, Wm Clarke, Wm Crutneley, WC Clark, T H Carpenter, T H Cahoun, T A Christy, T H T Conner, T M Calls, S H Cheek, S H Caldwell, R Carter, J C Cullen, Thomas Crow, James Gash, John Cransbaw, Rev J G Caldwell, J A Collins, Jim Crowder, Goorge Cornette, Frank Caldwell, E R Cart, E C Clark, C H Chapman, A Chandy, Alfred Chatham.

D—W H Dooley, W L Davidson, M A Davis, Jefferson Davis, J W Dudley, J A Denser, J A Dozier, Grunt Davis, G H Dolvin, Henry Domest, R Dumlop, D M Dorsey.

E—Richard Elam, J C Embry, John Freeman, Henry Falvey, E Franklin, E B Howers, D J Flant.

G—W F Gordon Jr 4, W A Gilleland, T M Green, R E Glenn, R A Green & Bro, R N God a; S J Gay, John E Gloen, J H Galdblath, H J Gregory, Eddie Gaham, Charles Gillespie, Ellen Gant, A N Green, H—C H Holland, D B Hill, H S Hilton, Henry Hawkins, H P Halloway, H T Henry, G H Hoslatt, J V Hisseh, J B Hopkins, J A Hunt, J H Herche, Jas Heygood, J D Harle, Mance Holliday, L E Halstead, Lausshood Houestier, P Howell, Ramath Holcomb, R H Hill, R B Harris, R Hager, Tom Henderson, W C Hand, Willie Hagood.

J—W L Jones, S W Jackson, Sam Jones, H Jansen, L J Johnson, L C Jones, Willié Jackson, John Jackson, John Jordon. J M Jordon, G C Jordon, H Jones, E Johnson E S Jones, E P Jones, F Jackson, John Jackson, John Jordon. J M Jordon, G C Jordon, H Jones, E Johnson, E S Jones, E P Jones, F Jackson, John Jackson, J M McCall, J W McCall, J W McCall, J W McCall, J W McCall, J M Kemp, W M Kelley, W M Key, Wm Kelsey, Peter Kilgore, N Kates.

L—Bost Long, A W Landrum, C E Lad. C J Lee, Carrile Little, Columbus Lockheart, H D Loftus, H A Lousdale, L S Lillard, John Long, J W Lamar, John Landrum, M E Myon, M B Lewis, W R Lee, W H McGloughlin, S McGling, Min McCulough, New McCall, J W McCall, J H McGon, J A J McAllister, A M McIntyr, Mr McMear, A McKerrel, B Mell, Albert McKeney, J K McGoll, J W McLowy, J J T Mitchell, Josep

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public State House. Water Wheel Manufactory, Walton and Whann Co, Parisian Co, Philadelphia Baptist Church, Palmetto Publishing Co, May & Nicholson, Mexican Herb Cuic Co, Martin & Bros, Intelligence Office, Hagare & Co, Hand Fire Annihitation Co, Georgia Chemical Works and Manufactory, Georgia Lona and Trust Co, Georgia City Eumber Co, Georgia Mining Co, Golden Specific Co, Fisher & Co, Athanta Fertilizer Co, Abbey & Davis, Atlanta Irow Works.

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"MARVEL

prew "NARVEL" Hoy the "DUCHESS;" paper litton 25 cents, 2 cents extra by mail at Thornton s HEADQUARTERS FOR LADIES' FINE STATIONERY

and Visiting Cards. One of the handsomest stocks ever shown, in the very latest styles. ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

In this department our stock is the most complete in Atlanta and our prices are the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled. Counlete stock Windsor & Newton's and Devoe & Co.'s Tube Paints always on hand. Also a fine lime of art studies to rent.

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The only house south carrying a full line of Engravings and Artist and Remark Proof Etchings and Pictures of all kinds. We have some great bargains in Pictures for the next 60 days, to close out, and an opportunity is offered to get pictures at a very small outlay.

Picture Frames Made to Or de In this department we are the recognized leaders. We employ the finest workmen, carry the largest and most complete stock of fine hand-carryed, wood Mouldings in the city. Also a fine line of Bronze, Gold and Gilt Mouldings at the lowest prices. Artists 'Crayon and Cauvas Streichers made to order. Screens, Easels and everything in the cabinet line made in latest styles. Samples of our Mouldings for frames sent on application. If you have a picture to be framed be sure and see our stock of samples and see a specimen of our work.

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HAVING MORE APPLICATIONS FOR TYPEthose desiring to fit themselves for good positions
are cordially invited to come to my office, make
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Agent Hammond Typewriter,
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90 WHITEHALL STREET.

13% lbs Standard Granulated Sugar.
15 lbs Extra C Sugar.
10 lbs O K Lard.
50 lbs Regal Patent Flour.
15 lbs Best Head Rice.
25 lbs Country Buckwheat.
60 Bars Laundry Soap, 8 oz.
24 lbs Extra Mandehling Java.
31 lbs Faney Old Gov. Java.
11 lb Royal or Dr. Price Baking Powder.
61 lbs Schumacner Oat Meal.
21 lb Can Armour Corned Beef.
31 lbs Purest Mince Meat.
48 lbs Huduut's Grits.
14 dozen 21 lb Can Tomatoes.
Fresh Dove Ham—large.
6 Cans Columbia River Salmon.
31 lbs Finest Pickled. Corned Beef.
9 Bars Golgate 8 oz Soap.
13 Ears Glory Soap.

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PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS Piain and ornamental roofing done in the best manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialty. Address, Box 316, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd street. Jan15—32m 7p.

East Alabama street, some eight days ago.

Harralson Bros. & Co.

Strangers in the city will find "The Waverly" dining room for ladies and gentlemen, 15 Marictta street, some Broad, a very desirable place to take their mach. Hand baggage checked free.

jan17—Im 201 35 col 7p There is not a better chew of tobacco sold in

CULMBACHER, at P. Breitenbucher

B5 MEDALS AWARDED TO GURA Pleariay, Backer Marketon, Louds St., Backer Marketon, Colds in APCINE

[From New York Tribune, December 7, 1887.] \$1,000 CHALLENGE.

Remington Standard Typewriter

We claim for our machine the following points or superiority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine. Its ease of manipulation is unquestioned. To test its durability requires many years of actual use. But its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few moments.

moments.

We challenge all other writing machines to a peed test, as follows:

The umpire to be selected by our competitors.

Deposit. Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified check, payable to his order, for \$1,500.

Competing machines to write capitals and small Before March 1st, 1888. The test to take of earlier than one month after the first ac-

place not earlier than one month after the first ac-ceptance of this challenge. Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by

Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, or written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Trials. Each operator to have the privilege of three trials.

Deductions for errors. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or mispplaced word. Adduction of one fifth second for every omitted punctation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds. \$500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Grantmonument fund.

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339 Broadway, N. Y.

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st. Full stock at 2½ Marietta st. W. T. CRENSHAW.

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Jasper Festival

SAVANNAH, GA., February 22d, 23d and 2t4h, '88

Tickets will be on sale at Atlanta February 20th ist and 22d. \$5.00 DOLLARS. FOR THE ROUND TRIP. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GA.

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For further information call on or write to
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WITHOUT CHANGE. QUICKEST ROUTE. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

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Entire Winter Stock

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Will be sold for fifty per cent less than former prices for the next twenty days, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Children's Over-Heavy and coats, Light weights, Cassimere Pants for Men and Boys, Underwear, Neckwear and Hosiery

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REAL ESTATE. S. W. Goode. R. H. Wilson, A. L. Beck.

Real Estate Column----Bargaius Today. Real Estate Column—Bargaius Today.

100 acres for \$10,000, 2% rafles from Kimball house by good road: 35 acres open, highly enriched and well improved with the choicest fruits, grapes, residence, tarn, stables, all other necessary outbuildings; 65 acres beautiful oak and hickory woods; very pretty lawn from main street and road of atlanta, only hair mile from Central refroads from which a wide avenue could be opened to this land, giving a haif dozen or more choice small fruit and truck and dairy and chicken farms, as well as attractive suburban homes, on a high, level plateau, overlooking Atlanta, and where every year will bring in cressing value, be ter improvements, more good society, etc. Investors, take nodes of this property, buy it and hold it a year or so and double your money.

A rare bargain in unimproved Marietta street property, 20x100 feet, just west of and adjoining the "Pike Hill house." This is a splendid lot, and quite cheap, at \$60 per foot only.

Also 25x100 feet, with large house, known as the "Home for Women," just east of above, only \$60 per front foot.

Eight beautiful building lots, each \$2x194 feet, on north side of Bowden street, between Peachtree car line and fair ground fence, lying well and between two car lines; only \$260 yards from Peachtree street. Price v9 per foot. Terms very easy.

A spientid suburban fair no £21 acres on Georgia R.

Peachtree street. Price 39 per foot. Terms very easy.

A spiendid suburban farm of 21 acres on Georgia R.
R., also a good wagon road, only 22 miles from the city of Atlant; has a frontage of 400 feet on said railroad, with all advantages of cheap fare to and from the city (less than street car fare). Twelve daily trains, splendid school and mall facilities, churches, etc.; 4,000 grapevines of all choice varieties; large orchard and best fruits; strawberry and asparagus beds—indeed, one of the most desirable places adjacent to the city—at a very moderate cost. Price, \$400 per acre, on liberal terms.

7,00 for an 8 room brick residence with all moder conveniences, on a very fine, high, level lot in choice neighborhood, rapidly enhancing i value, beautiful shade and shrubberry, servant house—indeed, one of the choicest homes a moderate price in the city. Call and let show it to you.

2,000 for two splendid vacant lots on Windsor and Richardson streets, in the best neighborhood. These lots are very large, and will make elegant building sites. They are daily enhancing in value.

5,000 for an elegant 9 room, two-story residence in

building sites. They are daily enhancing in value.

\$9,000 for an elegant 9 room, two-story residence in the best neighborhood, on East Fair street; large lot 85x180 feet; all modern conveniences, and place in thorough repair. Neighbors—Pattillo, Wallace, Milledge, et als.

\$5,500 for the choicest and best arranged home on the south side; Siarge rooms, kitchen, 2 servant houses, stable, barn, fine garden, carriage house, splendid water, beautiful shade, large high lot 19x220, only ten minutes' walk from Whitphalt ear line, on paved street. The place is nicely inclosed with iron fence.

\$3,500 for a new 5-room dwelling, with storebouse in front, on large lot, 4 sx160, on Decatur street, close in.

\$2,0.0 for 5xx114 feet on Martin and Jones streets,

\$2,0.0 for 50x114 feet on Martin and Jones streets, runting back to alley, with four neat houses, ranting back to alley, with four heat houses, now renting well.

15 acres, making 40 lots, 50x400 cach, high, level and near dummy street car line; daily enhancing in value. Price \$3.50. A good opportunity for quick returns on investment.

\$5,000 for 5-room house on nice lot, 66x200 to alley in rear, on Courtland street. Good double stable on the lot.

\$5,000 for 14 acres fronting 40 feet on Capifol avenue, just beyond city limits, close to street car

on the lot.

\$5,000 for 14 acres fronting 400 feet on Capifol avenue, just beyond city limits, close to street ear line, and paved sidewalks; lies well and has splendid six-room dwelling, stables, etc.; also, four tenement houses, muce shrubbery. Can be subdivided and sold at large profit.

\$9,000 for a large 10-room residence in the best neigh borhood on Capifol avenue.

\$500 for nice lot, corner of Hood and Windsor streets, in first-class neighborhood; two blocks from car line by Hood and three blocks by Windsor streets, earlied and sold at the street of the street of

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. PRICE GREENLEAF AID FOR STUDENTS

A recent bequest enables Harvard University to offer additional aid (to the amount of \$13,000 a year) to deserving candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This aid will be distributed in sums of \$150 to \$250 a year, and will be awarded (not paid) in advance to students or graduates of other colleges, or to candidates for the Freshman class. Students or graduates of other colleges can be admitted to advanced standing without passing examinations. Other candidates for admission must pass the entrance examinations in June or September. Blank forms of application for admission and for aid, and pamphlets giving full details regarding any department of the University (Arts, Seience, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, or Agriculture) may be obtained by applying to FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, 5 University

WATCH REPAIRING. BY - SKILLED - WORKMEN, - A - SPECIALTY

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, JEW ELERS.

The Last Chance.

The Salt Springs Hotel, at Austell, can be bought within the next few days very cheap. Terms easy-one-third cash, balance one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. Address J. B. THOMPSON,

Austell, Ga.

THE WEATHER REPORT

Indications, Indications for Georgia: Generally fair weather; colder in southern portion, slightly warmer in northern portion; light to fresh, northerly winds, becoming variable.

STATIONA.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND.		Ra	We
				Direction'	Velocity	ainfall	ather
Mobile	30.16	56	40	NW	8	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.16	56	36	NW	10	.00	Cloudy
New Orloans	80.12	04	44	N	8	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.18	56	44	NE	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.16	06	46	8	Light	.00	
Pen-acola	30.12	46	36	N	6	.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi					- 8	00	Clear.
Brownsville Rio Grande	30.18	62	60	E	8 0	.00	Clear.
					TIONS	-	Cacar.
6 0 111	00 00	51	-0	CITY	5 1	.00	Cloudy
2 p. m	29.90	49	43	W	11	.00	Cloudy
9 p. m	30.09	42	39	NW		.00	Clear.

W. EASBY SMITH. Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army Note Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates precipitation inappreciable.

*I dicates trace of rainfall.

UNDERTAKER.

MEETINGS.

The Women of Trinity Church. The members of the Women's Fore gn Missic ciety, of the Home Mission society, of the Girl's of the Ladies' Parsonage Aid society, of the orkers, and all dear women in Trinity are requested to fact the pastor at Trinity his afternoon at three o'clock. A matter

Ten Thousand Dollars

SHERIFF SALE.

III. BE SOLD, FEBRUARY 14TH, AT NO.
2, Whitchall, and in storage room, over No. 6
tehall street, a full and complete line of hats,
umbrellas, boxes, show cases, desks, shelving caps, umbrelias, boxes, show cases, desks, shelving counters, tables, chairs, hat racks, window fixtures, and all other articles therein contained, to the highest bidder, Splendid new stock; best stand in the city, and all in perfect order and radiness to continue in the business. Sold under mortgage fi. fa., as the property of A. G. Pope.

L. P. THOMAS,

February 12th, 1888,

feb12-sun,mon,tues

PETER LYNCH.

95 Whitehall Street. ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,

Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a specialty. Also bottled English Ale, Dubtin Porter and Lager Beer. Tobaccos, Cigars and Smuff; Guns and Ammunition; Pistols and Cartridges, also Field and Garden Seeds in their scasons; Glass and Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store. Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest.

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at Con-TITUTION business office. Open until 9 p. m.

Volume Seventy-Six of the Georgia Reports. Mr. J. H. Lumpkin, supreme court reporter, has just issued the 76th volume of Georgia reports. It is a handsome book of over nine hundred pages, and contains, besides the decisions, all the latest orders, rules and acts of the legislature affecting practice in the supreme court. It is at the state library for delivery.

We have moved to 25 Alabama street, and we still sell "Three Kings" and "Rabbit Foot" cigars. Harralson Bros. & Co.

The following goods received:
Eastern Early Rose seed Irish potatoes,
Burbank's seed Irish potatoes,
Goodrich seed Irish polatoes,
Paperloss seed Irish polatoes. Peerless seed Irish potatoes.
Peachblow seed Irish potatoes.
Beauty of liebron seed Irish potatoes. New York Burbank Irish potatoes.

Imported Regents Irish potatoes. Imported Mangums Irish potatoes. Imported Champion Irish potatoes. Georgia Yellow Yams, genuine stock. ern Queen

aingo. I lorida and Georgia cabbage. Freen I lorida and Geo Florida select oranges

Pancy red apples, straight packed. Lemons, and lots of other good things in demi

St. Valentine's Day will soon be here. Make your selection now and avoid the rush. Miller has the most complete and best selected stock in the city. 31 Marietta street.

best selected stock in the conbest selected stock in the confor young and old, comic and sentimental at all
prices, and a large stock to select from. Call early,
JOHN M. MILLER 8,
SI Marietta street.

Cheap tickets to New Orleans and Memphis, straight and round trip. Harry Lynan, 30 Wall street.

Everybody should go via the "Old Reliable" Central railroad e Georgia to the Jasper Festival a

Savannah, February 20th, 21st and 22d. Only \$5.00 round trip. Stamps of all de-

nominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m.

AN ENGINE'S VICTIMS.

What one Engineer Has Killed on the Track.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF A NEGRO. Wild Chase After a Drove of Horses The Various Animals Who Meet Death on the Rail.

"I killed a buzzard this morning," remarked an old engineer of the Georgia road to a reporter the other afternoon.

"Rather strange game to be hunting with a locomotive. How did it happen?"

"A dog or something had been killed the day before, and the buzzard was so interested in the carcass that he didn't take any notice of

in the carcass that he didn't take any notice of me until I got right upon him and he was knocked off into the ditch. I hit him a pretty hard lick, and I guess it killed him."

"Isn't it an unusual occurrence to run over birds and the like?" he asked.

"Oh, no, not at all; we frequently kill partridges, doves, and sparrows without number. Sometimes a whole bevy of chickens are ground up at a time. Although all kinds of poultry are run over from time to time, I believe guineas are smartest about getting out of the way. When a flock of them is encountered on a track, they usually strike out in a run directly ahead of you, sticking to the track until you get right upon them, and then dart off to one side. If one gets off the rest foilow. I never knew it fail. If you get one of them, you get the whole flock,"

"How is it with other animals? I guess you have ran over nearly every kind in your time?".

"Yes, I reckon I have," said the engineer,

"Yes, I reckon I have," said the engineer, thoughtfully, a shadow passing over his kindly face as he finished the sentence. "I suppose I have run over nearly everything, from a man

have run over nearly everything, from a man down to a toad.

"One day I was running at a high speed, considerably behind time. Just as I turned a curve, a negro, seated on a load of wood and driving a mule, was crossing the track ahead of me. Although he had ample time to get over, I involuntarily shut off the steam and threw on the brakes. It was too late, however. The poor fellow became frightened and struck his mule a blow with a switch, and the stabborn animal came to a dead stop right in his tracks. The man was paralyzed with fear and unable to move. The next instant I struck the wagon and knocked it into a thousand pieces, carrying the unfortunate negro more than thirty yards before I could stop. The mule plodded on the road as unconcernedly as though he were still attached to his load and nothing had happened.

"But, speaking of animals," continued the engineer, "sheep seem to have less sense than anything else. If a flock of them should happen to be grazing near the track when a train comes along, and they don't manage to get in the way of it, it won't be their fault. I have killed as many as a dozen at a time. We don't kill many nowadays, though, because

the way of it, it won't be their lath. I have killed as many as a dozen at a time. We don't kill many nowadays, though, because there are very few in the country.

"Goats are just the opposite. I have never killed more than one or two. They are smart enough to get out of the way from the time they are two days old. Let one be in the way of an angroughing engine and when he wants

enough to get out of the way from the time they are two days old. Let one be in the way of an approaching engine and when he wants to get off the track that is just what he does, and without any foolishness, either. If he should happen to be in a cut he starts right up the bank, and gets there, too.

"While running a freight one night, I ran into a drove of about half a dozen horses. It was quite dark, and I could see them only when I would get close upon them. With their characteristic stupidity under such circumstances, the frightened animals made straight ahead of me at the top of their speed. I suppose I ran them in this way for several miles, somtimes stopping entirely to let them get out of the way, but whenever I reached a descending grade, I would be upon them again. At last they were caught and two of them killed before the rest got off the track.

"A good many hogs and cattle are also killed on the track. Of course these all have to be paid for, and there is something remarkable in the fact that only Jerseys, Berkshires and the like are so unfortunate as to get in our way. Whenever a cow does get off the track and out of danger, we have no reasen to feel gratified because we know she is only a scrub, and of no value any way."

SUNDAY IN CUBA.

Dr. McDonald Tells the Sunday School Children About His Visit.

Children About His Visit.

Instead of the usual Sunday morning lessons, by a question put by the superintendent to the school, and decided by its affirmative vote, Dr. McDonald was requested to give some account of his experience in Cuba during his recent visit there.

The doctor modestly accepted the invitation and opened his address by stating that after journeying to Key West, Florida, he and his friends embarked in a steam boat bound from that port for Havana. After some days beating about, the vessel dropped its anchor in the bay which laves the shores of the Cuban city. Immediately the vessel was besieged by numbers of small, curiously rigged boats, which looked like Georgia covered wagons floating on the water.

which looked like Georgia covered wagons floating on the water.

Their owners jabbered veciferously in Spanish, offering their boats for hire to the new arrivals as conveyances to shore.

Hayana is a fine city, remarkable for churches, theaters and schools.

On the quay they were met by Senor Diaz, who took them under his protecting wing as long as they remained in the city. Senor Diaz is the Sunday school superintendent of one of the largest schools, and the doctor and friends willingly accepted his invitation to visit it. They found it in excellent trim, largely attended, the children paying the utmost attention to the teaching.

The doctor observed that he thought American children much smarter than the Cubans because they make more noise in school and pay less attention.

because they make more noise in school and pay less attention.

Theology is nearly all that is taught in any school either on Sunday or week day. Sunday is a holiday. On Sunday there is more noise in the streets than on any other day, and it is also the great day for bull fights.

Bidding adieu to Havana, Dr. McDonald went by railroad—a substantially built one, by the by, and well equipped—one hundred miles distant to another scaport town. Here he visited the schools again and spoke in very high terms about a free school kept by a fair senorita, who had once been the protege of a convent. "God bless her for her work." said he, fervently. Outside this town there was a cemetery, very neatly tended by a sexton callcemetery, very neatly tended by a sexton call-ed John the Baptist, which is a very common ane in Cuba.

The doctor and his friends visited it, and while reconnoitering, found, much to their surprise, a stone on which were engraved these words:

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, ATLANTA,

The talk was an interesting one and the children were greatly pleased with what they heard.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, and superior to all other preparations instrength economy, and medicinal marie

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"Lost in London" To Be Seen To-night—
Joe. Murphy Coming.

Newton Beers and the members of his "Lost
in London" company reached the city yesterday.
They brought with them a carlond of special
scenery with which to mount the play, and their
extensive wardrobes seem to give promise of something claborate in the way of stage setting and
mounting of the play.

extensive wardrobes seem to give promise of something claborate in the way of stage setting and mounting of the play.

Mr. Beers is a young actor who has made a name for himself as a conscientions and capable artist. He has with him a company which is raid to be an excellent one. A number of interesting specialties are introduced in the performance, one of the mos attractive, being a ballet scene in which some excellent ballet dancers from Mapleson's and the National orera companies take part.

The Hartford Telegram said of the performance: "As Job Armroyd, Mr. Beers stepped into the hearts of his audience at the beginning of the play, and continued to grow in favor until the act in which he finds his lost wife, when he was loudly applauded. Miss Jessie Lee Randolph, who essayed the character of Nellie, the erring wife, gave a faithful personification to the role, and all of the remaining actors of the cast were favorably received. The grand ballet, under the supervision of signor Baptishin Centtl, in which the charming Mile. Lerestur Carlotta appears as the premier, surrounded by a perfect ensemble of beautiful ballet artists, is by no means the least to be considered as a feature of the performance. Their delightful and difficult evolutions were executed with consummate skill and gracefulness, which was received with plaudits of admiration. As a special lying feature, the North Britain Pan Pipe singers add greatly to the enjoyment of the performance and with a superb cast of histrionic artists who support Mr. Beers in Lost don, 'may be truthfully termed one of the best traveling combinations on the road."

The Alta, San Francisco, Caltiornian, thus noticed

of the best traveling combinations on the road."

J. S. MURPHY IN "SHAUN IN ITÉ."

The Alta, San Francisco, Calitornian, thus noticed the performance of J. S. Murphy in "Shaum Rhue": "The attendance at the theater last evening to witness the representation of "Shaun Rhue" was S streat that standing room only could be obtained. The play is a very good one of its class—full of humor, pathos and interesting and sensational situations. It affords an evening of excellent amusement. In the principal role of Larry Donovan, Mr. J. S. Murphy has character that fits his varied, abilities. He does not fail to render the character in a thoroughly acceptable manner. The supporting cast is good."

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2-room house, close in, on Calboun street, at a bargain and no mistake.
2 acre block nicely shaded, lays well, on Capitol avenue, just on corporate limits.
2-acre block lays beautiful, well-shaded, Washington street, on city limits.
The 100 lot sale on Washington street and Capitol avenue, will come off about 1st of March.
7 large shaded lots, West End, all with water, lay beautiful, street in front and rear, at a bargain.
Large commanding lots on Boulevard, near new school lot.
Choice lots on Gartrell street.

Choice lots on Gartrell street. 6-room house, with servants' house, bath rooms, etc., on Pulliam street; lot 59x150; at a bargain.
8-room house, a perfect beauty, near new capitol on Capitol avenue. Come and see us about this home.

New house, 7 rooms, on Ira street; large lot. Must be sold.

10-room house, large lot, on Whitehall street. The owner has directed us to sell.

3 shaded lots on Formwalt street, \$600 each. Very chear.

8 room new house on Pryor street; every conveniences possible; will sell; a bargoin.

8 choice lots on Washington street; the pride of the south side.

9-room house, south side, on street car line, Gas and water, house new. Call and we will sell you a

and water, nouse new. Can and we will sell you a bargain.

2 beautiful vacant lots, on Capitol avenue, cheap.
3 building lots on Windsor street; highest ground on the street; beautiful view; lays well.

Three beautiful lots, two acres each; West End.

Four commanding blocks, on Capitol avenue, Washing and Pryor streets.

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ent to you.

I have houses suitable for boarding houses; cenral houses; magnificent residences; humble cot-tages. Rent paying houses, vacant lots, large tracts capable of subdivision, gilt edged central store property, railroad fronts, and manufacturing sites, and in fact any class of property you should want. I am always ready to talk real estate and in

I am in splendid triar to conduct auction sales for executors, administrators, gaurdian or private Individuals,

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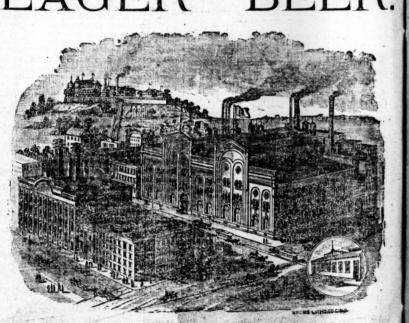
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VOL. XIX.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER

What the People Have to Say About It.

IS THE WRITER SINCERE?

Some Think Mr. Blaine Means What He Says.

PROMINENT MEN INTERVIEWED.

Comment of the Press.

WHILE OTHERS SAY THAT IT IS .

SHAM.

St. Louis, February 13 .- [Special.]-The Globe-Democrat has interviews with some-thing over five hundred leading republicans, in all the northern, eastern, western and north-western and southwestern states, and the genral expression of opinion may be summed up as follows: There is first of all, a general feelas follows: There is use of all, a general reel-ing of gladness-among republicans who favor party success rather than any one man's per-sorial triumph, that the old man of the sea has been lifted from the necks of the republican Sinbad. The belief is very general that Mr. Blaine is sincere, and that the people will take him at his word and let some other man forge his way to the front. All who take this view believe Mr. Blaine's declination to mean suc-

cept it cess for the party in 1888. As to probable candidates most favored, the names suggested are Sherman, Lincoln, Sheridan, Gresham, Allison, Harrison and Hawley. It is remarkable how many of the parties interviewed favored Sheridan. There is much talk in this connection about Mr. Blaine's self-sacrifice and so forth.

A second lot of interviewed parties believe Mr. Blaine's letter to mean that he will not except the nomination unless it is tendered to him by the unanimous vote of the convention and the approval of the other candidates. This feeling is particularly strong in Kansas. A third set of opinions are well expressed for their holders by General Alger, of Detroit,

himself a possible candidate. He says:
"I am not greatly surprised at the Blaine letter and believe that it removes Mr. Blaine
from the possibility of a nomination. While it has for some time past been clear that as the situation stood Mr. Blaine had a walk-over for the nomination, yet there has been an element in the party that did not want him nominated and this representation is strong enough to take him at his word and hold him there, if there was any desire on his part to take back what he has written. No, sir, that letter has what he has written. No, sir, that letter has been written for just what appears on its face. Perhaps it is the wisest thing that Mr. Blaine could do. Who can say? Iowa men think Blaine's withdrawel clears the track for Alli-

"New Jersey men are sorry for the letter.
They believe protection to be the issue in the next caupaign and think no one could present that issue like Blaine.

Maryland republicans believe Mr. Blaine's letter leaves the field clear for a united party and some conservative candidate. In Pennsylvania and West Virginia the feeling is all but unanimous that Blaine will be forced to run, despite his letter. All the big Pittsburg iron men seem to think a protective

tariff issue calls for Mr. Blaine as the candi-

Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, said: I think Mr. Blaine means to be sincere but he is in the hands of his friends, and if they can secure his nomination he will be a candidate. He reminds me of Julius Cæsar when refusing the crown offered him by Marc Antony. Each time he puts it by less firmly than before. I think, however, that his letter will have the effect of bringing Senator Sher-man more prominently before the people, and perhaps securing his comination. He is the unanimous choice of Ohio and would certainly be elected if nominated. But then Mr. Blaine has a great personal following and is by no means politically dead. In the face of this, his decilization is most manly, and was doubtless

prompted by some private reason than any-F. F. Baker, editor of the Topeka, Kans., Daily Commonwealth: "Blaine's withdrawal is timely, and I think wise, as his nomination would have meant another defeat, or at least, would have precipitated a defensive campaign. John Sherman can unite all the elements of the party, and he will receive the support of the vast business interests of New York and the whole country. The business men elected Cleveland, but they have grown distrustful to him since he has welded himself to the democracy. Cleveland can no longer count upon the moneyed interests of New York, which will be transferred to Sherman,

Mr. J. O. Winship, formerly a prominent collitician in Maine, now practicing law in Columbus, Ohio, says:
"The letter is bona fide and written in good

faith, and from what I heard in Maine while recently there on a visit, I am not a bit surprised. I know positively from what I learned in Maine, that Blaine would not accept the nomination if offered him unanimously. While Blaine is ambitious, since Garfield's death he has been a changed man. That I know

positively.' Robert Lincoln, of Chicago, says:
"What I could say about Mr. Blaine's letter, would interest no one but myself. I am clean plump out of politics. I don't know anything about it, and am not interested in it. My pri-

vate business is more to me than Mr. Blaine's Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, of Newark, N. J., one of Blaine's closest friends,

"Well, I don't know what to say about the letter, but I do know that he was averse, four years ago, to be the candidate of our party. I suppose we must give up hope, if he will not be our standard-bearer, but I am in favor of renominating him, for he is, I believe, the best and strongest man, we have. I don't believe he will decline the nomination if it is tendered to him by the unanimous vote of the convention. It is not true that Mr. Blaine wrote that he would not be a candidate for the presidency, but he did say before the last presidential campaign that he had personal reasons for not being a candidate. What those reasons are, I do not know, but I suppose they

were the same that influence him now William E. Barrett, editor of the Boston Advertiser and Boston Record, who was interviewed at Washington, said:

"I have talked with the Massachu-etis senators and representatives. The general senti-ment among them is one of satisfaction at the